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The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $2,00 a year in advance.

VOL. XXI. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1866. NO. 48.

THE GLOBE
JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such

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PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S POLICY.

Great Meeting in Philadelphia.

Inauguration of the First National Union Johnson Club.

The National Union Johnson Club celebrated its organization by a public meeting at the Academy of Music on Saturday evening the 19th. Several thousand people where in attendance, and several speeches by distinguished Union U. S. Senators were made. The following resolutions were adopted as a platform of the organization:

THE PLATFORM.

The aim and purpose of this association shall be to preserve and maintain the Union and the Constitution, and to support the President of the United States and his Cabinet in the measures and policy adopted in contradistinction to the revolutionary course pursued by the present Congress.

1. Resolved, That we are now, as heretofore, ardently attached to the Union of the States under the Constitution of the United States; that we deny the right of any State to secede, and hold that all attempts at secession are null and void; that all the States are now States of this Union, as before the rebellion, and we deny the power of the general government, under the Constitution, to exclude a State from the Union or to govern it as a Territory.

2. Resolved, That our confidence in the ability, integrity, patriotism, and statesmanship of President Johnson is undiminished, and we cordially approve the general policy of his administration.

3. Resolved, That we endorse the resolution of Congress of July, 1861, declaring the object of the war on our part to be the defense and maintenance of the supremacy of the Constitution and the preservation of the Union, with the dignity, equality, and rights, of the several States unimpaired.

4. Resolved, That, in the language of the Chicago platform of 1860, and as quoted by the late President Lincoln in his first inaugural address, "The maintenance inviolate of the rights of States, and especially of the rights of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, is essential to the balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends."

5. Resolved, That under the Constitution of the United States is reserved to the several States the right to prescribe the qualifications of electors therein; and that it would be subversive of the principles of our government for Congress to force universal suffrage upon any portion of the country in opposition to the known wishes of the citizens thereof.

6. Resolved, "That this Union must be and remain one and inseparable forever;" that the war for its preservation having been brought to a triumphant close, and the supremacy of the Constitution vindicated, the rights of the States under the Constitution are to be maintained inviolate, and that loyal citizens within the States and districts lately overrun by rebellion are entitled to all the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution.

7. Resolved, That all the States of the Union are entitled by the Constitution of the United States to representation in the councils of the nation, and that all loyal members duly elected and returned, having the requisite qualifications as prescribed by law, should be admitted to their seats in Congress without unnecessary delay by the respective houses, each house being the judge of the election, returns and qualifications of its own members.

8. Resolved, That treason is a crime which should be punished, and that we are opposed to compromising with traitors by bartering "universal amnesty" for "universal suffrage."

9. Resolved, That the payment of the national debt is a sacred obligation never to be repudiated; and that no debt or obligation incurred in any manner whatever in aid of treason or rebellion should ever be assumed or paid.

10. Resolved, That we cordially endorse the restoration policy of President Johnson as wise, patriotic, constitutional, and in harmony with the loyal sentiment and purpose of the people in the suppression of the rebellion, with the platform upon which he was elected with the declared policy of the late President Lincoln, the action of Congress, and the pledges given during the war.

11. Resolved, that the nation owes a lasting debt of gratitude to the soldiers and sailors of the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, and that the families of the fallen heroes who died that the country might live are the wards of the people, and should be cared for by the government.

12. Resolved, That the National Union men of the city who are in favor of the principles herein enunciated, and who are willing to give them the benefit of their practical support, and thus aid in the restoration of our country to permanent peace and happiness, are hereby requested to form ward associations throughout the city for the purpose of giving vitality and energy to the combined action of the people in this regard, and to report such organization to this club.

SPEECH OF SENATOR DOOLITTLE.

The chairman introduced Hon. Jas. R. Doolittle, United States Senator from Wisconsin.

Senator Doolittle stepped to the front of the stage. As he came forward the enthusiasm burst forth afresh. The applause apparently embarrassed the statesman whose name is a household word of patriotism and honor, and he simply bowed his acknowledgment of the deafening plaudits that rose to the very roof-trees of the academy. The lower circle of the house presented a scene of singular animation. Men stood in the seats and in the aisles waving hats and describing irregular ovals in the air with their arms, while five hundred ladies waved the speaker welcome. The applause finally ended with three stirring cheers for Senator Doolittle, when with clear voice and excellent emphasis he delivered the following address:

Fellow citizens, ladies and gentlemen: A little more than three years ago to night, I stood before the people of Philadelphia; it was on the evening of the 11th day of March, 1863. It was a gloomy period in the history of the great war through which we have just passed. It was after the failure of McClellan before Richmond; it was before the capture of Vicksburg by Grant. We were depressed, despondent. Those men who with flippant tongue could easily cry "on to Richmond"—men of small calibre—had given way; and in the Senate and out of the Senate, men of other calibre and other characters were called upon to come to the rescue. It was then that the solid men, first and foremost in that great work, entered upon the organization of that loyal Union association which, spreading its branches throughout the land, accomplished so much in the great work of strengthening the heart and nerving the arm of the administration. It was on that night that I stood before you, to me under a load of responsibility, growing out of my relations to the government, and especially to President Lincoln, upon whom its great responsibilities were devolved. And more than that, fellow citizens, at that time and on that occasion, wounds deeper, more affecting even than these, were upon me. But a few months before that time had I stood over the new made grave of my oldest son, who had fallen a sacrifice in this struggle, and I felt on that occasion not only the responsibilities which position put upon me, but I *felt* those deeper emotions which every father and every mother can well understand who has been called upon to make the same sacrifices.

By my side on that occasion stood Governor Johnson, of Tennessee [immense applause], now the President of the United States. [Renewed applause.] It was on that occasion that I came here with him to help the leading men of Philadelphia to lay broad and deep the foundation of that association which should enable us to go safely through the terrible trial until victory had been accomplished. On that evening a resolution, among others, was passed, to which I shall call your attention now—a resolution which spoke to the hearts of the people of Philadelphia then, which spoke to mine, and to which my soul responded. That resolution speaks to my heart still, and I respond to it still—to every word and every line and every sentence it contains. This was the foundation stone on which we reared that edifice which has been so instrumental in saving the country.

"Resolved, That the government of the United States is founded on the Union of the States, [great applause], which constitutes us one people [renewed applause], and is the main pillar in the edifice of our independence, the only support of our tranquility at home and of our peace abroad, of our safety, prosperity, and liberty." [Great applause.]

By that resolution on that occasion we pledged ourselves by word, by resolve, and by our subsequent action. To its support we invited all our fellow citizens, without distinction of party. We greeted all American citizens of every tongue, kindred, and persuasion, as our friends and brethren in a righteous cause. Yes, fellow citizens, "the union of the States" was the grand central idea of the whole. [Applause.] It was "the union of the States" which was threatened by the rebellion. It was "the union of the States" for which we were contending. It was "the union of the States" for which we sent our sons to the conflict. It was for "the union of the States" that we were willing to pledge the last man and the last dollar. [Applause.]

If, on that occasion when we assembled here, any man or woman had stood up to denounce "the union of the States," what reception would have been given? Perhaps to woman we might have said "You are mistaken!" But if any man had spoken one word against "the union of the States," he would have been driven from the assembly as a disunionist. [Applause.] I say now that the union of the States under the Constitution is the corner stone of the edifice of American government; and he who denies the union of the States under the Constitution, let him come from the South or from the East, from the North or from the West, is a disunionist. [Protracted applause.]

"The Union of the States" "constitutes us one people." Yes, the fellow-citizens of one grand republic The Union of the States is "the main pillar in the edifice of our independence." How can we hope to maintain the independence of the American republic if the States are disunited? The union of the State is "the only support of our tranquility at home." How can we hope for peace among ourselves if the States are dissevered, disunited? The union of the States is the support "of our peace abroad." How can we hope to maintain a peace with other nations if we ourselves are substantially at war with each other, if instead of speaking the voice of the United States we speak the voice of the dis-united States? Who that has taken the time to reflect, does not know that if on the first day of the present session of Congress every one of these States had been represented in both houses by loyal representatives who had taken no part in the rebellion, and they had joined with us in speaking the voice of the United States to France, Maximilian and the monarchists of Mexico would have left for Europe in sixty days? [Great enthusiasm.] Here is Louis Napoleon watching us with an eagle's eye while this controversy, this unnatural warfare is still going on—this warfare to keep the States disunited, dissevered, not represented—out of Congress where they have no voice to speak for themselves, although we are taxing them by millions. (Sensation.) Here I say, is Louis Napoleon watching with an eagle's eye these dis-united States, keeping Maximilian on a throne in Mexico while England is seizing the opportunity to gather together on the North a new confederation so as to flank the republic both on the North and the South.

It was not my purpose to dwell at length upon the resolution which was adopted three years ago, when in this city we laid the foundation of that organization which helped so much to carry the administration of Mr. Lincoln safely through to a successful issue; but there are one or two other topics to which I desire to speak briefly this evening. The organized newspaper press of the country joined in the circulation of various rumors and charges in relation to President Johnson which have produced a kind of alarm in the public mind in relation to Mr. Johnson. I shall speak to you briefly, but very pointedly and familiarly, of some of these charges which have given rise to some alarm in the public mind of the North, and first of Mr. Johnson personally. It has been charged over and over again in the newspaper press that Mr. Johnson in his personal habits is intemperate, even given to drunkenness. Now, I undertake to say to you that this charge is utterly false. ("Good," and cheers.) During the present session of Congress, my relations to him have been such that I have seen him frequently in the early morning hours, at midday, and in the evening. I have had frequent conversations with several of the members of his cabinet, with his private secretaries, and I tell you as a fact that ought to be published to the world as an answer to the most infamous charges that have been circulated against him, that there is not one word of truth in the charge that Mr. Johnson is intemperate. (Great applause.) This story has been circulated for the purpose of undermining the confidence of the American people in Mr. Johnson as the President of the United States. They have circulated other things which are equally false and malicious, but I need not mention them. I aver to you that there is no man living who labors more assiduously and more industriously from the early morning hours till late at night in the discharge of his high and responsible duty than Andrew Johnson. (Immense applause.)

But there are other charges made, that Mr. Johnson is not true to the principles of that great party that elected Mr. Lincoln and himself to office. The charge is repeated through the press and through the whole country, and so organized has been the attempt to spread this charge from Washington through the whole region of the North that I feel called upon to answer it. I undertake to say that Mr. Johnson stands, and that all his messages, all his speeches and public documents stand precisely upon the ground which was laid down by the great party that elected him in 1864.

But wherein is it alleged that he abandons the policy of Mr. Lincoln, his predecessor? What Mr. Johnson did in Tennessee he did as an officer acting under Mr. Lincoln. Tennessee was reorganized by Mr. Lincoln thro' the agencies which he employed, Mr Johnson being one of those agencies. Mr. Johnson as President has had nothing to do with the reorganization of Tennessee. The policy of Mr. Lincoln, and the policy of Mr. Lincoln alone was carried out in Tennessee. So too in Louisiana. Mr. Johnson had nothing to do with the organization of the State government of Louisiana. It was organized by General Banks under the direction of Mr. Lincoln, and in carrying out the policy of Mr. Lincoln. How can you charge Mr. Johnson with abandoning Mr. Lincoln's policy in relation to Louisiana, when he had nothing to do with the organization of the State government of Louisiana or with its State constitution?—It was organized under Mr. Lincoln before Mr. Johnson came into power. It was indeed organized before Mr. Lincoln was renominated for the Presidency in 1864. The policy of Mr. Lincoln in the organization of Louisiana was approved and adopted by the great National Union party when they renominated him for the Presidency. So in Arkansas. Mr. Johnson had nothing to do with the organization of the State Government of Arkansas.—It was organized under Mr. Lincoln's policy, and no other policy but the policy of Mr. Lincoln.

How, then, can any man or woman stand up and charge Mr. Johnson with abandoning the policy of Mr. Lincoln in regard to these three States? (Great cheering.) Mr. Lincoln did not change his policy in respect to Louisiana. We know that, because but three days before his assassination he made a speech in the city of Washington on this subject, and in that speech Mr. Lincoln went on to defend, explain, and urge upon the country the adoption of his policy in relation to that State. Mr. Lincoln said in substance, "If we do not recognize the State Government of Louisiana, we do all in our power to disperse, demoralize, and disorganize our friends; if on the other hand we acknowledge the State government of Louisiana, we do all in our power to strengthen the hands of our friends, to nerve their arms and strengthen their hearts to do battle for the cause of Union and of the country." [Intense enthusiasm.] We know also that Mr. Lincoln stated to the Senators elect from the State of Louisiana that if they would persevere they would be admitted by the next (present) Congress, in his opinion.

You know very well, fellow citizens, that in relation to the State of Louisiana the question came up in the Senate of the United States one year ago last March; and Mr. Cutler, one of the Senators elect; writing on the subject, states what we all know to be the fact, that there was a large majority of the Senate of the United States among the Republican members of the Senate in favor of recognizing the State Government of Louisiana. There was a majority of nine in the Senate at that time in favor of the recognition, some of those who acted with the Democratic party being opposed to the bill.—There were a few of the Senators connected with the Republican party who opposed the recognition of the State government of Louisiana. They were Mr. Wade, of Ohio [hissing,] Sumner, of Massachusetts, [loud hissing,] Chandler and Howard, of Michigan, Wilkinson, of Minnesota, Brown, of Missouri, and some two or three others. These Republican Senators were opposed to the recognition of the State government of Louisiana, while on the Democratic side, as it was called, there were Powell and Davis, of Kentucky, (more hissing,) who were opposed to the State government of Louisiana. Those of you who read the debates at that time will remember that in a moment of excitement, during one of those long and protracted struggles at night when there was an effort to bring the Senate to a vote, and men like Sumner on the Republican side of the house, from factious purposes, were trying to prevent a vote. I denounced Wade and Powell—Wade the representative of the extremists of the North, Powell the representative of the copperheads of the South. I denounced them as joining hands together like Pilate and Herod to crucify the free State of Louisiana. (Cries of "Good," and cheers.) I told them to their faces that Wade would not recognize the State of Louisiana because the negroes did not vote, and that Powell would not recognize the State because the rebels were not permitted to vote. (Great applause.)

This was but one year ago last March, when an overwhelming majority of the Union party in the Senate of the United States were in favor of recognizing the State of Louisiana, in favor of the policy of reconstruction which Mr. Lincoln had adopted, for Mr. Johnson had nothing to do with it whatever; and yet men have the effrontery to stand up and say that Mr. Johnson is abandoning the policy of the Republican party on the subject of reconstruction of these States. The charge is utterly groundless. The truth is, the charge should be made against the other side. They are abandoning the party; they are betraying its principles and its trusts. They are denouncing the platform on which Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Johnson were elected to power. They are proving false to the very grounds upon which we won the victory of 1864.

Now in relation to the question of suffrage; all that Mr. Johnson contends, all that I contend, is that the question of suffrage belongs to the States. If the people of the State of Massachusetts desire that suffrage shall be exercised equally by all persons, whites, blacks, Indians, negroes, within their limits, that is then right; Massachusetts has a right to say so. Or if Massachusetts chooses to say, as I believe she does say in her constitution, that any man twenty one years of age who can read the Constitution of the United States in the English language, and is a citizen of the United States, shall be permitted to vote, Massachusetts has the right to say so. So, too, the State of New York, if she chooses to say all white male citizens twenty one years of age and upwards shall exercise the right of suffrage, and that all colored men who are of sufficient capacity to acquire two hundred and fifty dollars' worth of property upon which to pay taxes, may vote, New York has the right to say it. So here in Pennsylvania, if you choose to do the same thing, you have the right to do it, or you have the right not to do it, and the Government of the United States, the Federal Government, has no right to force that thing upon you because under the Constitution of the United States, that is a right which belongs to the people of a State in their capacity as the people of a State. So if you go south If Tennessee or any State in the south chooses to extend the right of suffrage to certain classes of the colored men, the superior classes among them, those who have education, and those who have property liable to taxation, Tennessee has the right to do it, but we have no right to force Tennessee to do that. (Applause. That is the difference. It is a State affair, and not a Federal affair; it belongs to the State, and not to the government of the United States.

And here allow me to say that in my judgment, those who take issue with the President and his policy overlook this great distinction between what the Federal government ought to do and what the State governments ought to do. The truth is the State governments, so far as our individual rights are concerned, are of infinitely greater importance than the Federal government. The Federal government is mainly valuable to secure us against foreign aggression, to secure us the benefits of free trade one with another among the different States, and to secure to each citizen of one State when he goes into another State the same right which its citizens possess. Were it not for these three great purposes: to secure us in our relations with foreign powers, to secure us in domestic tranquility at home from war with one another, to keep the States from fighting with each other, and to secure to the citizens of each State equal rights when in other States; but for these three great, essential, paramount objects of the Federal government we would not care to have any Federal Government at all, because the State governments are those governments which secure and best secure the great mass of human rights. Take my own case, for instance: It is the State of Wisconsin that secures to me my reputation. If my reputation is falsely assailed, I can seek no redress at the hands of the Federal government. I cannot go into a Federal court to recover in an action of libel or of slander. So in the person of my wife and in my relations to my family, those dearest rights of human nature, it is Wisconsin as a State that defends me in the enjoyment of them all, and not the Federal government. [Applause.] So that, after all, in the great mass of human rights, those things which most nearly concern us, our individual liberties, we are defended, protected, and maintained by the governments of the States, and not by the Federal government. It is because, in my opinion, these persons lose sight of this great distinction between the powers and the purposes of the Federal government and the powers and purposes of the State governments, that they seem to desire that the Federal government shall mingle in everything.

Mr. Johnson has said, in some of his speeches or letters—I believe I have seen it more than once—that as a citizen of Tennessee, acting upon the question at home, he would advise, and he believes that it would be best, that the right of suffrage should be extended to the superior classes of the colored men of Tennessee—those who have superior education or have property—because he believes it might have a tendency to elevate the whole colored race if the superior ones could have the boon of suffrage extended to them.—He has said that if he were in Tennessee, acting on that question simply as a citizen of Tennessee, he would vote for it, but as President of the United States, administering the powers and duties of the Chief Executive of the nation, he has no power to endeavor to force suffrage upon the States of the South or upon any of the States of the Union. [Great applause.]

But it has been charged, sometimes, that Mr. Johnson has been inconsistent with his former speeches and declarations, because he has granted pardons from time to time to those who have been engaged in this rebellion against the government of the United States. Now, fellow citizens, let me call your attention to the fact that the great mass of the pardons granted by Mr. Johnson were granted before the adoption of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery. They were granted at a time when it was not certain that we could obtain the ratification of three quarters of all the States; and, these pardons were granted with conditions annexed, and were the most powerful instrumentality that could be conceived in order to create that public sentiment at the South on the subject of slavery which would lead those States to adopt the constitutional amendment abolishing it forever. The pardons all contain an express condition that the man to whom a pardon is granted shall take an oath to support the emancipation proclamation of Mr. Lincoln, and he shall also—it is a condition of the pardon—never engage in the slave trade, and that he shall not purchase, own, or use any slave labor. You cannot conceive of any instrumentality in the world more powerful than these very pardons that were granted to those men at the South to bring that people up to the point of being willing not only to abandon slavery as having died under the blows inflicted by the war, but so far to abandon it as to vote for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which should abolish it forever and put it out of the power of any State to reestablish it. (Great applause.)

But some say that he has issued so many pardons that we cannot punish the leading rebels in this rebellion. How many do you suppose remain unpardoned? How many is it necessary to try? I ask the person who is the most earnest in favor of the prosecution and punishment of the leading rebels, how many do you wish to try and to punish and to execute? There are over one hundred and fifty members of the rebel Congress that have not been pardoned. There are one hundred and forty generals in the rebel army that have not been pardoned. There is the whole Cabinet of Jeff. Davis, all the men connected with his government, and Jeff. Davis himself, remaining unpardoned. There are hundreds, aye, thousands of the leading rebels of the South still unpardoned. Are there not enough still remaining on whom the justice or the vengeance of the government can be exercised to satisfy him who would be the most determined in favor of their prosecution and punishment? I recollect that the other day, in a discussion in the Senate with a gentleman who was pressing this as a charge against the President, that he had not tried and executed the leading rebels, when I pressed him with the question how many he thought it was necessary to execute to satisfy the law, he was compelled to say that even if it were left to him he would not try more than five or six. (Great laughter.) Here are thousands of them remaining unpardoned, any one of whom can be indicted for treason, arrested, tried, condemned, and executed or banished. Why then, this charge against Mr. Johnson?

But they say he has not tried them. Why has he not tried them? Some say he ought to have tried them by a court martial. The Supreme Court of United States has decided in a case coming before it that civilians, persons who were not actually in the military service, cannot be tried and condemned by court martial. (Great applause.) If these men must be tried in court it is necessary that you have judges and courts and juries in order to try them. Who does not know that Mr. Johnson from the beginning of this session of Congress—aye, from before the beginning—was urging upon one of the justices of the Supreme Court to hold a court in his circuit in the State of Virginia, so that some of the leading traitors might be brought to trial? Mr. Johnson cannot compel a judge to hold a court, and Mr. Johnson cannot try one of these criminals without a court to try him in. I say, therefore, that this charge against him is groundless. It is unjust, it is false, it is cruel thus to charge this man, upon whom now rest the responsibilities of the government with all its great cares and duties, as if he were abandoning his duty and proving false to his pledges and false to the great position which he occupies.

It is true that they may sometimes say, and they do say, that Mr. Johnson, now that the war has closed, does not use the same language which he did in the midst of the war. I can conceive that he does not. I feel that change myself. When we were in the midst of war, when it was necessary to fill up our armies and to urge our sons to the battle field, when the very life of the government was dependent on the question whether we should by arms overcome the rebellion, I used different language in addressing my fellow citizens from what I desire to use now. Then we were in war. I spoke for war. My voice was all the while for war, until the war closed. But when the enemy surrendered, when we had vanquished him, when every armed rebel soldier had surrendered at discretion to the victorious arms of the Union, could I then urge my sons and my brothers still to strike the fallen foe? (Wild enthusiasm.) From my earliest childhood, when a mere boy, if engaged in personal conflict with another, the moment he surrendered and cried "enough," I could not strike another blow. (Renewed cheers.) And shall a child of ten years teach us what every heart ought to know in which magnanimity and honor and patriotism dwell. [Applause.]

What does all history teach? It teaches us that towards an enemy when defeated magnanimity, not vengeance, is the way to conquer him. [Great applause.] What does christianity teach us? Does it teach us to inspire our own hearts and the hearts of others with a spirit of vengeance towards an enemy? When the enemy relents, when he says "enough" when he says "I surrender, I give over the controversy," every principle of christianity, every principle of honor and magnanimity, all history teaches us that we should be magnanimous towards a fallen foe. [Great applause.] I can very well concede then that Mr. Johnson may use now different language when he speaks of the people of the South from that which he used when we were in the conflict of arms, when our sons were being slaughtered by hundreds and thousands day by day. I know from myself there were occasions in the midst of the conflict, and especially after I was called upon to make the great sacrifice to which I have alluded, while the war was still raging, when, as a friend of the country and as a father who had been wounded, I could have asked heaven almost in the language of prayer to curse the leading rebels who had involved all these sacrifices. There were times too when I looked upon the city of Charleston, that hot-bed of secession, where it was hatched and born, and when I read accounts of General Gilmore from behind his batteries three or four miles away from the city raining upon it day after day and month after month his storming shell and Greek fire, I could have almost wished in my heart that he could have rained hell fire upon that city. But when the struggle was over and I entered the harbor of Charleston, on the 20th of March, a year ago, sailing as the sun was rising from the ocean past Fort Sumter, then in our possession, passing along the deserted wharves where we were compelled to go a whole half mile before we could find a single dock remaining where we could make a landing; and when I looked across the streets at all the warehouses and saw them battered down, churches demolished, and the whole city for a mile and a half or two miles square a deserted, dead city, every building injured if not utterly destroyed, when I looked upon all this desolation which came upon them, almost equal to the raining of hail and fire and brimstone upon the cities of the plain, I confess to you, fellow citizens, my feelings changed; my vengeance, so to speak, was satisfied; Charleston had been punished, terribly, terribly punished for her great crime, and her people had been punished and impoverished.

I can well conceive, therefore, that Mr. Johnson now may not always use the same language of denunciation towards the people of the South which he used in the midst of the war. I can conceive Mr. Johnson in two great crises of his life. One when he stood in the Senate of the United States when Davis, Toombs, Benjamin, and the other traitors around him were making their insulting speeches, withdrawing from the Senate for the purpose of urging the South into the rebellion against the United States, when Mr. Johnson turned upon those men with that look of burning indignation upon his face which I can never forget. There was a moment in the life of Andrew Johnson when, if he could have been adequately protrayed by the pencil of high genius and placed upon canvas, it would have given the world a picture that would be immortal. It would live forever. (Applause.) And there was another moment in his life which occurred after he had taken possession of the presidential chair, when the delegates of ten of the States that had revolted against the government of the United States assembled in the White House around him, and ask him, then the President of the United States, that he would look mercifully upon the people of the South, who now were subjugated and subdued, who had given up their cause and their struggle and were ready to resume their places in the Union.

Mr. Johnson, in the midst of that crowd, occupied another place, playing another high role, that of President of the United States, representing a great government in the hour of its victory and in the hour of its magnanimity, extending pardon to some of these rebels. A picture drawn from such an occasion, though it would present Mr. Johnson in a different attitude and under different circumstances, would be equally striking and enduring. The question arises, now that peace has come, now that blood has ceased to flow, now that no more sons are to be sacrificed, shall we use the same language of denunciation, of vituperation, of war and of vengeance towards the people of the South that we did while the struggle was going on? Is there any human heart that would desire that we should now engage in this denunciation and warlike spirit towards the people of the South? [Cries of No! no! and cheers.]

Fellow-citizens, when Latium rebelled against Rome and was subdued by her arms, the question came, "What shall be done with Latium?" In the Roman Senate there were some who cried out, "confiscation," "disfranchise them." "No," said the great Camillus, "make them our fellow citizens, and thus add to the power and the glory of Rome." [Deafening applause.]

CHINAMEN AND THEIR WAYS.—A California letter has the following:

Queer chaps these Chinamen are, and queer customs they have. In one corner of the room sits my Chinese boy, reading a book upside down, and after the manner of his country, grinning like a champanzee over hieroglyphics that look like bunches of black radishes. He understands it all, though, and probably finds that style of literature very funny. I attended the Chinese dinner which was given to Colfax, ate with chopsticks, swallowed a little of each of the one hundred and eighty nine courses that constituted the repast. We sat down at six sharp, and got through at one prompt. Yes, I ate broiled bamboo, and stewed whalebone—which perhaps may be styled the spring vegetables of the Chinese—sharks' fins, birds' nests, and other delicacies too recuperative to mention,

By way of desert they have pickled cucumber and melon seeds, and all manner of sweet things. Taken as a whole, however, I don't think I should like a steady course of Chinese diet, though the tea which they gave us was of most wonderful flavor. It was served up without sugar or milk, and cost fifty dollars a pound, which is perhaps, the reason why they did not ask us to take second cup. You would have been amused could you have seen each guest making frantic attempts to get something into his mouth with the chopsticks. Try to eat with a knitting needles, and you will have some idea of the difficulty of the feat. If I were a boarding house keeper I think I'd ring them in upon my borders to use instead of knives and forks. A little hash would go a wonderful great way with them. I flanked the difficulty by taking hold of anything with them by sharpening mine at the end and harpooning the meat and vegetables.

☞A young Englishman, while at Naples, was introduced at an assembly of one of the first ladies by a Neapolitan gentleman. While he was there his snuff box was stolen from him. The next day, being at another house, he saw a person taking snuff out of his box. He ran to his friend. "There," said he, "that man in blue, with gold embroidery, is taking snuff out of the box that was stolen from me yesterday. Do you know him? Is he not a sharper?" "Take care," said the other, "that man is of the first quality." "I do not care for his quality," said the Englishman, "I must have my snuff box again; I'll go and ask him for it."—"Pray," said his friend, "be quiet, and leave it to me to get back your box." Upon this assurance the Englishman went away, after inviting his friend to dine with him the next day. He accordingly came, and as he entered, "There," said he, "I have brought your snuff box." "Well, how did you obtain it?" "Why," said the Neapolitan nobleman, "I did not like to make any noise about it, therefore I picked his pocket of it."

☞A young man was undergoing an examination at the College of Surgeons, when the questions put were of a very searching character. After answering a number of questions, he was asked what he would prescribe to throw a patient into a profuse perspiration. "Why," exclaimed the youthful Galen, "I would send him here to be examined; and, if that did not give him a sweat, I do not know what would."

☞Deep streams run silently.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.
Hugh Lindsay, Associate Editor.

Wednesday morning, May 30, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Maj. Gen. John W. Geary,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

☞On Wednesday night last members of the Johnson Union club of Washington city, serenaded the different members of the President's Cabinet, together with the President. The demonstration called forth an expression of sentiments from the different Secretaries, which showed distinctly where they stood at the present crisis of political affairs. All except Harlin, Secretary of the Interior, expressed themselves in favor with the President's policy towards the South, and all agree that Congress has failed to make a better, and having failed it is the duty of all Union men to stand by the President and look to the perpetuity of the Union Party. It was that party which saved the Government, during the war by encouraging and supporting the Union soldiers, and it is that party which will save it in the present crisis. But it must act unitedly, and cautious men should fear to follow where bold bad men would endeavor to lead it. The Union party should recognize no leaders but the loyal people, and by according to their wishes the country will be forever safe. There is an augury in the responses of the Cabinet officers that will be recognized, and an influence that will work lasting and harmonious results. To know that the President's advisers are now with him, where before they were against him is truly encouraging, and will be fraught with happy results.

☞We publish the proceedings of the Soldiers' League meeting held in this place on Friday last as handed in. It will be observed that Lieut. Zeiglor of this place, and Mr. Logan of Orbisonia, appointed delegates to Pittsburg at a previous meeting, were at the last meeting set aside, because, as was stated by a member of the League, they had expressed opinions in opposition to the action of Congress. We did not suppose that the friends of Geary would be proscribed because they could not endorse Congress in every thing it has attempted to do. A difference of opinion must be tolerated within the lines of the Union party. We know not a few Union Soldiers who are opposed to Thad. Stevens & Co., who are warm friends of General Geary—and why should they be proscribed—or denied a seat in a Soldiers Convention the proceedings of which are intended to advance the General's prospects of success?

MR. STEVENS AND THE DEMOCRATS.—Just before the vote was taken in the House on the reconstruction question, Mr. Stevens went over to the Democratic side and arranged for the help he needed. Referring to this spices of tactics, the New York *Sun* says: It may be a very fine political manœuvre to force moderate Republicans into an espousal of Thad Stevens' extreme notions, and it may tend to weaken the Republican party and to strengthen the Democratic ranks; but the issues at stake are of too serious a character to used as a tool for bolstering up parties, and the honest people of all parties will certainly disapprove it. If the Democrats in Congress are as anxious about the welfare of the country as they pretend to be, let them have enough regard for it to throw aside the tricks of party for a little while, and use their efforts to defeat, or at least modify, the reconstruction programme when it shall come up before the Senate,

☞The total immigration to the United States in 1865, was about 200,031 persons, of whom 76,284 arrived previous to August; 27,119 in June, and 21,290 in July. This gives us an increase equal to admit two-thirds of the casualties of four years of war, and made four years of peace cover the loss in population so incurred. Thus far, in 1866, immigration is keeping up to these figures. The alarm caused by the pestilence upon the over-crowded ships England and Virginia, may perhaps give a momentary check to this current of population. And yet now that intelligence of the subsidence of of the disease where it appeared, and of the fact that it has not leaped the *cordon sanitaire* so promptly strung about it, can be sent to Europe, whence the disease came, we may possibly expect an additional current and larger arrivals.

MEXICO has been rather quiet for some time past, but now we again have the infliction of long reports of occurrences in that benighted region. One day Maximilian's friends have the advantage; the next day the Republicans defeat their adversaries with terrific slaughter. President Juarez, the ubiquitous, is heard from a half dozen places at once, while the reader is left in a jumble of amazement. Mexican news is about as hard to understand as the Schleswig Holstein question.

THE Governor of Idaho has concluded a treaty with the Oughee Shoshones. One hundred and fifty chiefs, head men and women, made the council, representing eight hundred or a thousand Indians, which was held in the heart of the hostile Indian country. By the treaty, he says, the Oughee war has been extinguished, and all the lands, rich in minerals, known as the Oughee mines, are ceded to the United States.

THE negro troops of Arkansas have all been mustered out of service.

Letter from the West.

ST. LOUIS, May 25th, 1866.

DEAR SIR.—Being a sojourner here for a few days I deemed it expedient to write you a letter for the *Globe*. I am attending a meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and feel inclined to give you a brief sketch of the proceedings, I fear however you would not take much interest in matters of that kind, as I have always regarded you as a better politician than theologian. In commending you as a politician, however, I dont want to be understood as endorsing the policy of Andrew Johnson. The church has been divided on the same subjects that divided the country, for a time and there has been some sharp skirmishing on questions of reconstruction. The Assembly of last year laid down rules requiring evidence of penitence, from those who had taken part in the rebellion, and wished to return to the church. This did not suit some clerical gentleman in the border States who had circulated between Canada and the Southern States during the war, and who now wanted to come back and rule things as formerly. The Presbytery of Louisville (Kentucky) contained some spirits of this kind who got together and passed a resolution denouncing the action of the General Assembly and declaring they would not obey or respect its deliverances on the subjects of slavery and loyalty, and wound up by sending the ringleaders of this movement, Stuart Robinson, D. D., S. R. Wilson, D. D., Mark Hardin and Geo. Wickliffe as delegates to this Assembly. When they made their appearance here, it was moved that a committee be appointed to examine into their conduct, and that they be excluded from seats until their case should be determined. This gave rise to an exciting debate which lasted several days. I sent you a copy of the Missouri Democrat a few days ago containing a speech in favor of the motion to exclude. The motion was carried. Dr. Boardman of Philadelphia moved to re-admit these gentlemen, pending the investigation, and supported his motion in a very elaborate and polished address. This was replied to by Hon. Samuel Galloway of Ohio, who handled both the Dr. and his arguments without regard to ceremony. The motion to exclude was sustained by a large majority, and the Kentucky delegates have gone home to consider whether they will obey the Assembly in the future, or join the Southern Church. Most of them will accept the latter alternative Let them go We cannot compel them to stay but we can compel them to obey the courts of the church or leave. The Assembly has received and accepted an invitation from the Iron Mountain R. R. C., to visit the Iron Mountain to-morrow.

This is a great city. They have a population of over two hundred thousand, and I do not think there is a State or city in the United States with a better prospect for the future than Missouri, and St. Louis its chief city. The wheat crop in western Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, looks very bad indeed. It will not average one third of a crop on the route I travelled. In this region and Southern Illinois the crops are good, but are suffering a little for want of rain. This city contains two of the largest hotels in the world, both finished within the last three years. The Southern hotel is much larger than the Continental, of Philadelphia, and the Lindell is more than twice as large. There are a large number of returned rebel soldiers and officers here. The bitterest secesh element however is composed of women and non combatants. This is the element that sits in the galleries and hisses when anything is said against secession or rebellion.

S. T. BROWN.

[From the Times.]

Mr. Stanton's Position.

The newspapers are raising a great hue and cry over Mr. Stanton's declaration, made in Cabinet meeting, that he is opposed to the Congressional Committee's plan of reconstruction, and in favor of the general principles held on this subject by the President. The only reason for any surprise on this point lies in the extent to which Mr. Stanton's views had been misrepresented by parties eager to secure for their own schemes the prestige of his reputation.

Those familiar with the political history of the past three or four years are well aware that, from its very inception during Mr. Lincoln's administration, Mr. Stanton favored what is now styled the President plan of restoring the States lately in rebellion to their former relations to the Federal Government.

Indeed, Mr. Seward and Mr. Stanton together were, unless we are misinformed, the first who suggested to President Lincoln the appointment of Andrew Johnson as Military or Provisional Governor of Tennessee, for the express purpose of taking the initial step towards carrying out this policy of restoration. It was even then foreseen that whenever the war should end some plan must be adopted for setting in motion the wheels of government in States where they had been arrested by the Rebellion, and after a full and thorough examination it was decided that the agency of Provisional Governors was the best that could be devised. Mr. Johnson was possessed very thoroughly of the motives and general views which led to his appointment, and entered very heartily into them, as did also the President and his associates in the Government.

Mr. Stanton, since his connection with the Administration, has never been, in any strict sense, a *politician*. The overwhelming duties of his department have engrossed his time and attention, and in his devotion to them, he has been more willing to leave to others the general guidance of political affairs. But he has never hesitated to express his opinion that the policy of restoration then adopted, and since then steadily and resolutely pursued by President Johnson, was the only one which could be carried into practical effect with any chance of positive and beneficent results. Mr. Stanton's splendid services and successes in carrying the country through the war very justly give to his opinions on all public questions very great weight with the country at large; and it has never been doubtful, at any time, that the President's views had his warm support.

The Reconstruction Report.

WASHINGTON, May 23.

In the Senate, at one o'clock, the reconstruction resolutions were taken up.

Mr. Sumner urged delay, believing the country had gained much by the postponement already had.

Mr. Fessenden thought it should be considered now.

Some debate followed on postponing, during which

Mr. Sumner said he did not think the business of the Senate in such a condition as to warrant an adjournment before the latter part of July, and thought this ought to be reserved of the last subject before adjournment.

Mr. Conness opposed the postponement.

The resolution was finally taken up and read and Mr. Howard explained the bill at length.

Mr. Wade offered a substitute that no State shall make or enforce any law abridging the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, nor deny any person equal protection of the laws, and to no class of persons as to the right of whom to suffrage, any discrimination be made on account of disqualification for participation in rebellion or other crimes.

Section third ignores the rebel debt and maintains the public debt of the United States.

The fourth section gives Congress power to inforce this law.

Mr. Wade's substitute was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wilson offered an amendment, that representatives be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, and if the elective franchise in a State be denied any male citizen of the United States above twenty one years, for any cause other than insurrection against the United States, the bases of representation in such State shall be reduced in protection. Ordered printed.

A substitute was also offered that no person shall be Senator or Representative, or hold any office under the United States Government, who, having previously taken the oath to support the Constitution, shall have taken part in the rebellion. Ordered to be printed.

A substitute was also proposed that debts incurred in aid of the rebellion are illegal and void, and no compensation shall be made for loss of slaves.

The above substitutes were for different sections of House resolutions.

Without further action, after executive session, the Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 24.

In the Senate after the morning hour had expired the Reconstruction resolutions were taken up. Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, took the floor and spoke at length in favor of universal suffrage and universal amnesty. At the conclusion of his speech

Mr. Johnson rose and said; "Mr. President, is it in order now to move to strike out the third section?"

The Chair—"It is."

Mr. Johnson—"Then I make that motion."

Mr. Wilson—"You don't want it acted on now?"

Mr. Johnson—"No let it go over."

On motion of Mr. Howard, further consideration of the pending subject was postponed until one o'clock to morrow.

Mr. Sherman submitted the following, which he said expressed his own views on the subject of reconstruction, though he did not know as he should offer it, as he intended to vote for what appeared to be the strongest proposition; strike out the second and third sections of the proposed amendment, and insert in lieu thereof, "representations shall be appointed among the several States which may be included within this Union according to the number in each State, or male citizens of United States, over twenty one years of age, qualified by the laws of said State to choose members of the most numerous branch of the Legislature, and including such citizens as are disqualified for participating in the rebellion. Direct tax shall be apportioned among the several States according to the value of real estate, and personal property in each State not belonging to the State or the United States." The above was ordered to be printed.

WASHINGTON, May 25.

At a Senatorial caucus held Tuesday, it was ascertained that a two thirds vote and something over could be obtained for the reconstruction measures of the Committee of Fifteen, with the third section stricken out. Various substitutes for the third section were discussed, but that most favored was one forever excluding from Federal office those who deserted the United States Congress and United States army and navy to join the rebels; also the members of the confederate Congress, Confederate Diplomatic agents, and Confederate officers of the rank of General, Lieutenant General, Major General, and Brigadier General.

Secretary Stanton.

Although throughout the grand scenes of the last five years Mr. Stanton has been one of the central figures in the grouping of conspicuous characters who have impressed themselves for all time on history, he has never appeared before the public under circumstances of such peculiar interest as when he presented himself before the serenaders on Wednesday night last in Washington. He spoke under circumstances calculated to cause every word and expression to be scrutinized and weighed as the words and expressions of hardly any other public men have been. The great public, more especially the party of which Mr. Stanton, though not a politician in the ordinary sense, is a pillar, had come to associate him with the future, yet to be carved out, and to think that in some sort his words were to indicate what it was to be. It is not probable that the distinguished Cabinet Minister was wholly unconscious of the interest with which he had come to be regarded, or of the influence he might exert on public questions, and consequently on his own standing in the future as a public man.

Although the speech entire has not been reported to us, enough has been to enable us to answer the question, which the speech was designed to answer, namely: Mr. Stanton for the policy of the President or the policy of Congress? The answer is, *he is opposed to the plan of Congress, and mainly in harmony with the President.*

With the action of the President on the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, Mr. Stanton did not agree. But he says, "it is no longer a living measure, nor the subject of debate, or of difference of opinion." Of the Civil Rights bill he declares neither his approbation nor disapprobation, but of it he says, "it has now passed to the statute book and ceased to be a subject of debate."

With great frankness Mr. Stanton declares, that although at first he "thought it just and expedient that the right of suffrage in the rebel States should be secured, *in some form*, to the colored inhabitants of those States, yet after calm and full discussion, my judgment," says he, yielded to adverse argument resting upon the practical difficulties to be encountered in such a measure, and to the President's conviction that to prescribe a rule of suffrage was not within the legitimate scope of his power.

Mr. Stanton then proceeds to examine in detail "the plan of organization embodied in the proclamation to the people of North Carolina and the instructions to the Provisional Governor of that State, as exhibiting the system and principles prescribed by the President for the substitution of the civil authority in place of the military in the insurrectionary States, in other words he takes up the President's plan and quotes the President's views in his message, and without qualification Mr. Stanton declares, these views, "received and continue to receive my cordial acquiescence and support."

Almost in the identical language of the President himself, and Mr. Seward, he argues for the authority of Congress to determine the qualifications of its members.

Passing from the approving discussion of the President's plan, he refers to the Congressional plan, and without hesitation Mr. Stanton says: "to the plan of the joint committee I have not been able to give my assent". Speaking of the third section, which is the "vital one," he affirms his unreserved disapprobation, because the effect might be deplorable."

Mr. Stanton does not disguise his strong hopefulness for speedy restoration, and his decided disapproval of extreme measures. "Change of circumstances and condition," say she, "often works a rapid change in party and political sentiments, and nowhere with more marked results than in the South and he adds, as indicative of what he thinks should be the policy of the Government, almost in the language of President Johnson, "every proper incitement to Union should be fostered and cherished."

The speech of Mr. Stanton, which was evidently prepared with deliberation, will have a marked effect on the popular mind; and we believe it will do a great deal to bring the National Union party and the co-ordinate branches of the government into harmonious relations. There is no man in the country from whom the loyal people would more readily receive advice and instruction than the distinguished Secretary, for there is but one other to whom they realize they owe so much.

In the troubles and discord which have been incident to the management of public affairs since the meeting of Congress, he has had no part. But he has not been a disinterested spectator. Like a statesmen he has calmly weighed the whole matter, and he has spoken as he has ever acted for the good of his country.—*Pitts. Com.*

Backbone of the South.

Mr. Truman, specially appointed to report on the condition of the South, and who did so after an extended term of several monthss in duration, speaks of the soldiers in the late rebel armies, as follows:

The rank and file of the disbanded Southern army—those who remained in it to the end—are the backbone and sinew of the South. Long before the surrender, corps, divisions, brigades, and regiments had been thoroughly purged of the worthless class—the skulkers; those of whom the South, as well as any other country, would be best rid: and these it is that are now prolonging past bitterness. These are they, in great part, as I abundantly learned by personal observation, that are now editing reckless newspapers, and that put forth those pernicious utterances that so little represent the thinking, substantial people, and are so eagerly seized on and paraded by certain journalists, who themselves as little represent the great North. To the disbanded regiments of the rebel army, both officers and men, I look with great confidence as the best and altogether most hopeful element of the South, the real basis of reconstruction, and the material of worthy citizenship. On a thousand battlefields they have tested their invincible power of that Government they vainly sought to overthrow, and along a thousand picket lines, and under the friendly flag of truce, they have learned that the soldiers of the Union bore them no hatred, and shared with them the common attributes of humanity. Around the returned soldier of the South gathers the same circle of admiring friends that we see around the millions of hearthstones in our own section, and from him they are slowly learning the lesson of charity and of brotherhood. I know of very few more potent influences at work in promoting real and lasting reconciliation and reconstruction than the influence of the returned Southern soldier.

A brutal prize fight occurred at New Orleans on Sunday a week, between Tom King and Bill Farroll. Eighty three rounds were fought in one hour and eight minutes, and then the backers of the person last named acknowledged their man whipped.

THE remains of Preston King, the New York Collector, who drowned himself in New York harbor last November, were discovered floating in the bay, near the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, on last Monday morning a week.

A party of disguised ruffians entered the house of John Honahan, near Chicago, dragged Honahan and his wife out of bed, beat the former, and then decamped with $600.

An immense sugar refinery, for making a good grade of brown sugar from Cuba and other molasses, is to be erected in Baltimore during the approaching summer.

NEWS SUMMARY.

NEARLY sixty thousand dollars were paid at places of amusement in Boston during the month of April.

A lump of gold weighing five pounds and worth over $1,300, has been taken from a North Carolina mine.

All goes smoothly with the new Atlantic cable. It is now coiling at the rate of two miles an hour in the tanks of the Great Eastern.

A thirty ton locomotive, just completed in East Boston, is said to be the largest ever built in New England.—It is going to the coal regions.

Eight years steady devotion to the wash tub has enabled a good woman in La Crosse to build three houses and put away a neat little pile of government bonds.

A widow out west married a man to whom she refused her daughter, because she said her first husband was an "ugly critter," and she had learned how to manage such cattle.

—The "Union Republican party" of Juniata county have placed in nomination, John J. Patterson for Congress and Henry H. Wilson for Assembly, subject to the decision of the District Conference.

IN New York the Board of Health have decided that sprinkling the streets is injurious to the public health. It is said that by dampening the dust a nuisance is evolved by the heat of the sun, which is poisonous.

Memphis boasts of a dog which weighs one hundred and eighty pounds and it has been claimed to be the largest in the world. They have been in Kilbourn county, Wis, one which will eclipse the Tennessee fellow by thirteen pounds.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAUTION.

I HEREBY caution any person or persons against purchasing or in any way meddling with all the personal property now in the possession of Geo. W. Attleberger, as I have purchased the same at constable sale, and are left with him during my pleasure, subject to my order.
M. L. REX.
Mapleton, May 23, 1866-3t*

J. W. MATTERN. WILLIAM A. SIPE.

MATTERN & SIPE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
LICENSED CLAIM AGENTS,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office on Hill street.
Soldiers Claims against the Government for Back Pay Bounty, Widows' and Invalids' Pensions attended to with great care and promptness. my23-1y

SUGAR CURED HAMS, SIDE, Shoulders, Dried Beef, Just received at
my23-3w S. E. HENRY & CO.

JUST received by Boat Hero,
600 sacks ground Alum Salt.
600 " Fine Salt.
which we offer to dealers at cash and carriage.
my30-3w S. E. HENRY & CO.

FISH.
100 bbls. Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.
100 ½ ½ and ¼ bbls.
50 kegs, very fat Herring.
50 bbls. Export do
25 bbls. Lake do
my30-3w At S. E. HENRY & CO.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—[Estate of Eliza J. Gilliland, dec'd.]
Letters testamentary upon the will and testament of Eliza J. Gilliland, late of Union township, Huntingdon County, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to the undersigned.
A. W. SWOOPE,
May 29, 1866-6t. JOHN GAYTON, SR., Executors.

LADIES, PLEASE NOTICE.
LADIES' NEEDLE CASKET, containing 100 best quality needles, imported by P. Hill, sent to any address on receipt of 50 cents. The Great American Puzzle will be given with every needle case.—Price 30 cents per set. Adamite Puzzle, 10 cents sent to any address. Hoop Skirts manufactured to order; store keepers and peddlers list PHILIP HILL, No. 259 Market street, Philadelphia. my29-1m.

Notice.
THE undersigned Corporators named in the act of Assembly, entitled an Act to incorporate the Pennsylvania Canal Company," approved the first day of May, 1866, will open books and receive subscriptions to the capital stock of said company at the places and times following:
PHILADELPHIA, at Room No. 23, Merchant's Exchange, at 10 o'clock, a. m., on the 26th day of June, 1866.
HARRISBURG, at the Lochiel House, at 10 o'clock, a. m., on the 10th day of July, 1866.
HUNTINGDON, at the Morrison House, at 10 o'clock, a. m., on the 19th day of July, 1866.

L. T. Watson,	Alex. M. Lloyd,	John A. Lemon,
David Blair,	Jno. S. Roberts,	James Burns.
T. T. Wiesman,	W. J. Howard,	John Lingafelt,
John Scott,	R. B. Wigton,	James Gardner,
John N. Swoope.	J. J. Patterson,	Wm. Porrie, Jr.

my26-2m

ACCIDENTS!
THE ORIGINAL
TRAVELERS INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Cash Assets, April 1, $634,880 23.
INSURES AGAINST
Accidents from Runaway Horses.
Accidents from Machinery.
Assaults by Burglars and Robbers,
Sprained Ankles an Broken Limbs,
Explosions, Collisions, Burning and Drowning,
Accidents of all Kinds.
☞Policies of any amount, from $500 to $10,000 in case of fatal accident, or $3 to $50 weekly compensation in case of disabling bodily injury and from one month to five years' time at *small premiums.*
Oldest and Best Accident Ins. Co. Extant.
J. G. PATTERSON, Pres't. RODNEY PENNIS, Sec'y.
Applications received and policies issued by
H. A. MILLER & CO.,
General Insurance Agents.
my30 4t Huntingdon, Pa.

SALES.
PRIVATE SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
I will sell at private sale, the following Real Estate:
No. 1. The FARM on which I now live, called "Bellemeade," lying in Morris township, Huntingdon county, Pa., bounded by lands of H. Brilenbaugh, Hugh Steele, and others, containing, with the meadow lot tract, about
352 ACRES,
This farm is prime limestone land, about 112 acres cleared, well fenced, two good orchards of fruit and tull trees, and the balance finely timbered with white red and rock oak, and chestnut. It has a good stone and frame dwelling house, bank barn, stone spring house with a never failing spring of the very best water, wagon and corn crib and other buildings three orchards of apples peaches and plums. Lies but a short distance from Spruce Creek
No. 2 A tract of 45 Acres of fine limestone land in Franklin township adjoining lands of D. Shultz, Peter Fleming, and others. 25 acres cleared and in meadow; balance in Locust timber.
No. 3. A LOT OF GROUND in Morris town-ship, and the whole of same leased on ground No. 2, containing about 2 acres, adjoining land of R. Tussey.
Terms will be made known by the subscriber,
apl5-3m* J. J. J. WALLACE.

GROUND RENTS
For Sale
GROUND RENTS on several lots in Smithfield, Walker township, will be sold if application is made soon. Apply to the subscriber.
Feb. 5, '66-tf. WM. LEWIS, Agent.

HOUSE AND LOT
FOR SALE.
In the borough of OSCEOLA, Clearfield county, one lot 50x150, with an elegant new Storehouse, is 2½ stories high, fronting on public square, on corner of Main street. Lower part fitted up and used as a storeroom; upper portion finished for dwelling purposes. Cellar full size of building, 40x50. Apply on premises. [my23 2t*] SACKETT BROTHERS.

LOTS FOR SALE.—The subscribers have some lots in the town of Grantsville, or Marklesburg station, which they will sell at low price, from $30 to $100. All who desire a good healthy location to build would do well to call upon them soon at their store, and secure for themselves lots at low prices.
Grantsville, my16. HOVER & GARNER.

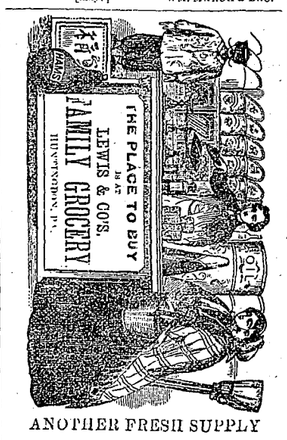
ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
[Estate of Elizabeth Foster, dec'd.]
Letters of administration upon the estate of Elizabeth Foster, late of West town-ship, deceased having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement.
STEWARD FOSTER,
May 21, 1866-6t. Administrator.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—[Estate of Benjamin Figart, dec'd.]
Letters testamentary, on the estate of Benjamin Figart, late of Morris township, Huntingdon co., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
CAROLINE C. FIGART, Spruce Creek.
WILLIAM BURBANK, Altoona.
May 16, 1866-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—[Estate of Samuel Foust, dec'd.]
Letters of Administration upon the estate of Samuel Foust, late of Shirley township, Huntingdon county dec'd. having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment.
JACOB FOUST,
Cririo, May 9-6t* Administrator.

TO THE LADIES.
The best assortment of
ELLIPTIC SKIRTS,
Just received this day from New York and for sale at the cheap cash store of WM. MARCH & BRO.

A splendid assortment of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
FANCY TRIMMINGS AND BUTTONS
Just received this day from New York and for sale cheap at [may7] WM. MARCH & BRO.



ANOTHER FRESH SUPPLY
OF
Choice GROCERIES
JUST RECEIVED
At Lewis & Co's Family Grocery.
Also,
EARLY VEGETABLES
Received fresh from the Philadelphia market every Wednesday and Saturday morning
Also,
Canned Peaches, Tomatoes, Peas and Corn.
Also,
Spiced Lobsters, Oysters, Chow Chow, Worcestershire sauce, French Mustard, Horse radish, Pepper sauce, Catsup, Pine Oil, &c., &c., all
All kinds of Syrups,
such as strawberry, pineapple, blackberry, &c
CALL AND SEE.

Farmers, Look to your Interest!
THE FULL BLOODED
IMPORTED SPANISH JACK
BRUTUS,
Will stand for service the present season at the stable of Thomas McMahan, in Walker twp., a short distance from Huntingdon, at the following rates:
Single service.....$5 00
For the season.....8 00
Insurance.....12 00
two of which must be cash in hand.
Any person parting with an insured mare before she is known to be with foal forfeits the insurance money.
BRUTUS
is a full blooded, imported, black spanish Jack, 13½ hands high six years old this spring. He is gentle, powerful in limb, and in every respect a most excellent animal—His appearance will recommend him to all good judges.
☞Farmers should bear in mind that a mule is ready for market when two years old, whilst horse must be five.
my23-1m ISAAC LONG, Keeper.

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE, 12 WALL STREET.
Cash Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus, $270,000.
Total Assets, $1,270,000
☞This Company insures against all loss or damage by fire inland navigation, transportation, &c. The cost of insuring in this Company is no more than the first cost would be in these small Mutual Companies.
With no Assessments!
This Company is made safe by the State laws of New York, which is not the case with the Pennsylvania Insurance Companies.
J. D. STEELE, President. P. NOTHAM, Secretary.
HENRY KIP, Supt. of Agencies.
ANDREW JOHNSTON, Agent,
my1-6m Huntingdon, Penna.
Office formerly occupied by W. H. Woods, Esq., Hill st.

FURNITURE!
J. M. WISE,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
FURNITURE
Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his Stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, in the rear of George W Swartz' Watch and Jewelry store, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.
Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.
☞Also. Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.
The subscriber has a
NEW AND ELEGANT HEARSE,
and is prepared to attend Funerals at any place in town or country. J. M. WISE.
Huntingdon, May 9, 1866-tf

GEO. SHAEFFER
Has just returned from the east with a
SPLENDID STOCK
OF
BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, &C.
Which he offers to the inspection of his customers and the public generally. He will sell his stock at the most
REASONABLE PRICES,
and those who purchase once will surely call again.
BOOTS & SHOES MADE TO ORDER.
and REPAIRING done in the neatest and most expeditious manner.
Call upon Mr. Schaeffer at his shop on Hill street, a few doors west of the Diamond. y2

JUNIATA
STEAM PEARL MILL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
IS NOW
IN COMPLETE RUNNING ORDER
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF FLOUR.
The patronage of the town and country is respectfully solicited.
GRAIN, of every description,
Bought at this mill.
Huntingdon, May 2, 1866 McCAHAN & SON.

1000 BUSHELS WHEAT
Wanted at Steam Pearl Mill.
my2 McCAHAN & SON.

PURE SPICES
at CUNNINGHAM & CARMONY'S.

LOVE'S Pure and Superior Rio Coffee in packages of one pound, for sale at
LEWIS & CO'S Family Grocery.

☞For neat JOB PRINTING, call at the "GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE," at Huntingdon, Pa

1866. 1866.
NEW METROPOLITAN
—ooo—
HARDWARE STORE.

JAS. A. BROWN
Has removed to the splendid storeroom in his new
MAMMOTH BRICK BUILDING,
HILL ST., HUNTINGDON, PENNA.
Where he offers at Wholesale and Retail an immense stock and endless variety of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
HARDWARE,
CUTLERY,
Paints, Oils, Glass, &c
AT REDUCED PRICES.
TEN YEARS diligent attention to business in the Hardware trade in this place, has given me an experience that enables me to secure great advantages for my customers in the selection of the *best standard brands* and *reliable qualities* of goods.
Having just returned from New York and Philadelphia with a splendid stock, bought since the recent decline in gold, I am now offering great inducements to buyers.
Among my stock may be found
WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.
TOOLS AND MATERIALS FOR
Carpenters,
Blacksmiths,
Gunsmiths,
Shoemakers,
Saddlers,
Painters,
Coachmakers,
Cabinet Makers,
Machinists.
Foundrymen,
And for all other kinds of Mechanics.
FARMERS
Will find in my stock a great variety of Farming Implements of the best quality, such as
Scythes,
Rakes,
Forks,
Shovels,
Spades,
Hoes,
Garden Trowels,
Garden Hoes,
Garden Rakes.
Grass Hooks,
Pruning Shears, Pruning Saws, Pruning Knives, &c., &c
HORSE HAY FORKS
Every farmer should see the famous
HARPOON HAY FORK!
It is the wonder of the age; and *one trial* convinces the most skeptical that it is *the best* Hay Fork made.—I have the agency for the sale of these forks for Huntingdon and parts of Bedford and Fulton counties and can fill orders for Forks, pullies and ropes at manufacturers' prices.

EXCELSIOR HORSE FORK
THE BEST IN USE.
Pat'd by N. Palmer, Sep. 30, 1862 and March 6, 1866.
For Forks, address Wheeler, Melick & Co., Manufacturers, Albany, N. Y.
For Towns, County or State Rights, address Palmer & Wickersham, Greenville, Greene Co., N. Y.

I have also the celebrated
PALMER HORSE FORKS
Which have given such good satisfaction for the last 3 years, and which I am now selling at greatly reduced prices.
FOR BUILDERS
I have an endless assortment of
LOCKS,
HINGES,
SCREWS,
BRADS,
PAINTS,
GLASS,
PUTTY,
VARNISHES, &C.
DUNCANNON NAIL AGENCY.
our best mechanics say that the
DUNCANNON NAILS
are the best brought to this market. I have the agency for the sale of these nails and spikes, and
DEALERS, BUILDERS, and others,
can be supplied promptly in quantities from *one pound to one hundred keys*, at manufacturers' prices.
HARRISBURG STONEWARE,
EARTHENWARE AND HOLLOWWARE,
all sold low for cash.
Cheap
WOODEN PUMPS!
The merit of these pumps is shown by the fact that the demand for them is rapidly increasing everywhere. There is no iron in them to corrode and injure the water. They are light and convenient, so that every man can put in his own pump, the whole only costing him about one half the price of other pumps. Pumps, and wooden pipe to suit them, promptly shipped by railroad on receipt of orders. Give depth from floor to bottom of well.
Thankful for the patronage I have hitherto received, I shall continue my endeavors to suit, accommodate and please all, and respectfully solicit a liberal share of public patronage.
JAMES A. BROWN.
Huntingdon, May 16, 1866.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, May 30, 1866.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

To Subscribers.

Those subscribers receiving a paper marked with a † before the name will understand that the time for which they subscribed is up. If they wish the paper continued they will renew their subscription through the mail or otherwise. tf.

Brief Items.

—William Africa has just returned from the east with a new stock of Boots and Shoes.

—Huntingdon boasts another ice cream garden, by the public called "Eureka." Mr. Robert S. Westbrook is the proprietor. His garden is to the west of the Methodist church.

—The roof of Mr. Maize's dwelling house on Railroad street took fire on Wednesday evening last from the sparks of a locomotive. The fire was extinguished before any great injury was done, and before the "masheens" could get into play.

—Base ball, when played temperately on a good field, we have found to be the best game extant for interest and exercise, but to play incautiously on an uneven ground is not the very best thing for weak limbs. *Vide* the supporting canes of some initiates.

—The woods in different parts of this county are again on fire. The fire on Warrior ridge destroyed several thousand cords of wood before it was extinguished. It is a mystery to us how the woods catch fire; but we are led to attribute the majority of instances to carelessness or malice.

—On Sunday two weeks ago, the German Reformed congregation of McConnellstown and this place elected Rev. J. Spangler Keiffer, pastor of their churches to supply the place of Rev. S. H. Reid, now at Milton. Mr. K. is represented to be a very able young man.

—The ladies of Hollidaysburg presented a large American flag to the Juniata Base Ball Club, of that place. This is a new club, and such a manifest appreciation from such an admirable source should go far to encourage the adventurers in their first attempts.

—The President has approved the bill to authorize the coinage of five cent pieces, composed of nickel and copper. This coin is to be a legal tender in any payment to the amount of one dollar. There are to be no more issues of fractional notes of a less denomination than ten cents Let the nickel go upward until paper money goes down.

—Farmers were commencing to complain of the weather, as tending to injure their crops. Sometimes hot and sometimes cold, and always dry, the weather went through some evolutions as little satisfactory to everybody's comfort as the farmer's benefit.—Fortunately, we were visited on Sunday last by a delightful shower that gave new life to every thing.

—We have Fire and Life Insurance Companies, and now we have a Travelers Insurance Co., to insure against accidents arising from whatever source. The Travelers Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn., whose card we print today, is represented in this place by R. A. Miller & Co., General Insurance Agents. Their office is opposite the Court House.

—The boys, of this place, following in the wake of the Seniors, have organized a Base Ball Club, and call it the "Young America." The young men of Alexandria, we learn, are also endeavoring to start a similar club.—Keep the spirit up, gentlemen, for the more clubs, the more challenges and the more fun. The "boys" of the Social are still in practice, and are progressing finely.

—That was really a "showy" feat of a showy Irishman on Saturday afternoon last, opposite the Franklin house. Just think of a man swallowing 23 stones, something larger than a nickel, and after that swallowing three swords. Robert McDivitt, the editor, tendered his services as feeder. The Irishman, of course, showed for pay, and commenced the hat circulation with Robert. The same Irishman took care to state more than once that he had swallowed 21 stones previous to that on the same day, thus making 44; and also made great threats of swallowing half a dozen boys and a locomotive, and most ungratefully volunteered to swallow poor Robert, as a return for his services. That man must have a stony stomach, surely, but we cannot but believe there is some deception, although difficult to discover.

"Our paper now is the only one in the county representing the sentiments of the Union party."—*Jour. & Amer.*

You oppose the policy of the President and his Cabinet—the Administration. During the war you said it was treason to oppose the Administration. If it was treason then why should it not be treason now.

"Had we accepted the tempting bribe recently offered us to betray our party and barter our *manhood*, we might have been beyond the reach of pecuniary embarrassment."—*Robert McDivitt.*

A good joke, *if true*, that a bribe was offered you.

Meeting of the Soldiers' Union League.

Meeting called to order. Mr. Lytle in the chair. County Committee announced as far as appointed; seven members to be supplied. Mr. Lytle addressed the League at some length, explaining the object of and plan on which it was organized, the purpose being the election of General Geary, and urged the soldiers to organize for the coming campaign; he also gave a short account of the persons connected with the Administration at Washington who are opposed to the equalization of bounties.

At a suggestion from one of the members of the League the soldiers from the different parts of the County were called on to report the feeling among the soldiers. Dr. Kay of Warriorsmark, Mr. Isett of Penn and Dr. Devor of West, reported the feeling among the soldiers for Geary as almost unanimous. Reports from six townships show nearly five hundred members have signed the Constitution in less than one week.

On motion of J. R. Simpson Art. 1, Sec. 3, of the Constitution was amended as follows:

"Any person who has been in the actual military service, or performed duty in any of the staff departments of the United States Army, or been a member of Congress or of the Cabinet, during the late war, may, on being proposed by a member of this League, be elected an honorary member, and when present shall have the privilege of participating in the proceedings of the League. The number of persons who may thus be elected shall be limited to one hundred."

Mr. Isett of Penn offered the following resolutions, which passed:

Resolved, That we, the returned soldiers of Huntingdon county, in forming a Campaign League, recognize the broad principle that the Union men of the country are our friends, that this League is designed to be subordinate to the great Union party, and that we declare our intention to co-perate with it for the success of its principles and election of its candidates.

Resolved, That we have confidence in the integrity and patriotism of all men who were true to the nation when it was convulsed by civil war, in what ever capacity they may have been called upon to act, whether by their physical aid or moral influence, and that for our enemies North and South we have unbounded and eternal contempt.

Resolved, That in Major General John W. Geary has been presented to the people the soldiers' candidate, that in voting for him we but perpetuate with our ballots what we won with our bullets, and to sustain that which every soldier periled his life to achieve, and that he who fought at the head of our columns is entitled to our votes in preference to the vile Northern copper head, who says that soldiers of the Union Army are not entitled to the right of suffrage.

Resolved, That the soldiers of Huntingdon county favor the equalization of bounties so each honorably discharged soldier may receive the additional sum of one hundred dollars for each year of actual service, and that we believe that favorable action in this measure has been presented by members of the present national administration, and that we call upon our friends in Congress to employ any means that may be expedient and necessary to overcome such opposition.

The following resolutions were offered from Petersburg and passed:

Resolved, That we deem it wise and proper at this time to follow the example of our gallant standard bearer General Geary, in regard to candidates for office. We will therefore submit the question to the decision of the Republican Union Convention, pledging to the candidates nominated, be they citizens or soldiers, our hearty and unwavering support.

Resolved, That believing that "Treason is a crime and ought to be punished," we hereby express our unqualified disapproval of any attempt to restore leading rebels to power, and that we regard every effort to admit to the halls of Legislation men whose hands are yet red with the blood of our comrades, as an insult to every Union soldier.

Resolved That the Reconstruction policy of President Johnson, which is now eliciting the approbation of every rebel in the land, meets with our decided condemnation, and we hereby pledge ourselves to oppose on all occasions, and by every possible means, any attempt to mislead the people with such an insane and dangerous policy.

On motion the delegates elected at the last meeting to the Pittsburg convention be set aside, as under the call our county is entitled to four instead of two delegates. Captain Brice X Blair, Major H. K. Neff, Captain T. Benton Read and M. S. Lytle were elected to represent the County at the State Convention, June 5, 1866. The delegates were granted authority to substitute persons in their stead should they be unable to go.

On motion the delegates elected were called on to give the League their sentiments. Captain Blair stated that having fought the rebels at the cannon's mouth he was still opposed to them and stood by Congress.—Captain Read, Major Neff and Mr. Lytle endorsed the remarks made by Captain Blair, when on motion the sentiments expressed by the gentlemen were unanimously endorsed as the sentiments of soldiers of the county.—The county committee were urged to be active in having their comrades to join the League.

Mr. Gregg of Finance Committee reported no receipts, no expenditures, when he was severely censured by the chair for making such report. A motion was made to have Mr. Gregg stricken off the Finance committee.—Not carried.

Committees on organization and notifying the soldiers of the meeting were discharged, having discharged the duties assigned them,

Captain Blair made a few remarks in regard to the presentation of the battle flags of Penna. regiments carried during the late war, to take place in Philadelphia on July 4th, and asked for the names of all color bearers and guards, stating that they were to be carried to and from Philadelphia free.

A committee of three was appointed to ascertain how many of the soldiers of the county contemplate going to the presentation of the flags and confer with the Pa. R. R. to have them furnish the cars necessary. The Co. committee in each township were requested by the above committee to try and ascertain the number in each township that will go, and report at the meeting in June.

Arrangements will be made to have Major General Geary present at the meeting in June if possible, when a full turn out of the members will be expected, as business of great importance will be brought before the league.

Motion to adjourn. Next meeting Friday, June 29th.

W. F. CUNNINGHAM, Sec.

Huntingdon, May 25, 1866.

Appointment of the Soldiers' Union Campaign League County Committee.

In accordance with the authority vested in me by the Constitution of the Soldiers' Union Campaign League, I hereby announce that the County Committee, as far as appointed, is as follows:

Alexandria—S. J. McPherran, G. W. Speaker.
Barree—George Hallman, W. C. Sneath.
Brady—George Warfel, H. Mateer.
Birmingham—D. E. Beigle, D. R. P. Barry.
Cass—W. A. Pard.
Cassville—E. B. Wilson, James E. Glasgow.
Cromwell—D. C. Marshall, Joseph Beers.
Carbon—No appointment.
Clay—Millard Hudson, P. H. Bence.
Coalmont—No appointment.
Dublin—D. C. M. Appleby, D. R. P. Neely.
Franklin—Jas. E. Wilson, Adolphus Laporte.
Huntingdon, H. F. Johnston, Robt. S. Westbrook.
Henderson—Robert Thompson, Geo. Numer.
Hopewell—John Megahan, William Enyart.
Jackson—Samuel H. Irvin, Jacob Little.
Juniata—Jno. Corbin, Jno. Bagshaw.
Lower West—Albert Knode, Wm. Davis.
Morris—Geo. W. Kuhn, C. H. Beck.
Mt. Union—Wm. Shaver, Augustus Eberman.
Oneida—Wm. Linton, John Green.
Orbisonia—D. S. Baker, Thomas M. Kelly.
Penn—J. H. Isett, J. B. Shontz.
Porter—J. A. Green, John Harnish.
Petersburg—Stephen McCartney, Jacob Stahley.
Shirley—John Smelker, John Price.
Shirleysburg—R. B. Harvey, George Bowersox
Springfield—John Ramsey, D. Lambertson.
Tell—Wm. Wilson, John W. Locum.
Tod—Allison Crum, R F. Baker.
Upper West—Robert W. Davis, Benjamin F. Hewitt.
Union—Archibald Dell, J. S. Gillam.
Walker—Thos. Shriner, John Brewster.
Warriorsmark—Dr. J. F. Kay, Levi Claybangh.

In townships where no appointments have been made, the soldiers are requested to designate persons to act on the Committee, and notify the President of their selection.

MILTON S. LYTLE, President.

Huntingdon, May 26, 1866.

Temperance Convention.

The regular Quarterly Convention of the I. O. of G. T. for West Juniata District met in the Hall of Chimney Rock Lodge, No. 131, Hollidaysburg, Pa., at 10 o'clock, a. m., May 17, 1866.

The meeting was called to order by Dr. T. S. Gardner, who had been elected President of this Convention at its meeting held in Bellefonte, Feb. 21, 1866, at which time S. A. Fulton was elected Secretary.

About forty delegates were present, representing the different lodges in Huntingdon, Blair and Bedford counties.

The afternoon session was held in the Court House, and was opened with prayer by Rev. A. W. Guyer.

The Convention sat with closed doors during the morning and afternoon sessions. The business transacted was mostly of a private nature belonging only to members of the order of Good Templars. The object of these Conventions is to bring persons together from different parts of the district to consult with each other and devise the ways and means best calculated to further the interests, and tend to the advancement of the temperance cause.

The next Convention will be held in Bedford on Wednesday, August 15th, 1866. Officers elected:

W. C. T.—J. R. Durborrow, Esq.
W. S.—M. A. Points, Esq.

Before adjourning, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, In its inception and early progress the temperance reform was mainly a religious movement, and in all its history it has been greatly promoted by the Christian ministry and Christian Churches,

Resolved, That this Convention invites and expects all good men and good women to unite, and be active workers in the promotion of the cause; and it seems to us not improper to look again to the Christian church to be again foremost in devising the means, and directing the agencies necessary to protect her membership and society from the evils of intemperance,

Resolved, That we invite the co-operation of our judges, lawyers and all good citizens in our efforts to put down the curse of intemperance and the traffic in ardent spirits.

☞ The Phrenological Journal for June—Contains Portraits of Hon. Solomon Foot, Thomas Jefferson, Aaron Burr, Constance Emily Kent, Jenny Lind, a Group of Moquis or Utah Indians, with upwards of twenty illustrations and sketches of character; also Practical Physiognomy, Love and Lovers, Marriage, and Divorce, Celibacy, Revelation and Science, Your Likeness, Strong Men, Hints to Preachers and Sextons, Physical Culture, True Politeness, How to Talk, Fashions, etc. $2 a year, or 20 cents a number. A new volume,—the 44th,—begins with the next number. Address, FOWLER & WELLS, 389 Broadyway, New York,

MARRIED,

May 23d, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. T. Barnhart, Rev. A. W. GUYER, of the East Baltimore Conference, to Miss KATE A. daughter of B. R. Ashcum, Esq., of Millwood Grange, Bedford County, Pa.

On the 15th instant, by Rev. J. A. Price, Mr. J. F. BEAMER, of Tipton, and Miss MOLLIE E. KANE, Huntingdon

On the 17th inst., by the same, Mr. C. L. CLABAUGH, of Martinsburg, and Miss CATHARINE A. WAGNER, of Williamsburg.

On the 24th inst., by the same, Mr. THOMAS WALKER, of Philadelphia, and Miss HANNAH RIPPLE, of Mt. Union.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. THOMAS MOORE and Mrs. MARY M. LEADHART, both of McConnellstown.

On the 17th instant, by Rev. W. Downs, SAMUEL D. K. HESS, of Lewistown, and Miss ELIZABETH A. SHEARER of Huntingdon county, Pa.

On May 9th, by Rev. J. F. Dietterich, Mr. JOHN T. CARLIN, of Spruce Creek, to Miss SUE R. YEAGER, of Yeagertown, Mifflin county, Pa.

On the 22d inst., by Rev. Geo. W. Zahniser, Mr. CHRISTIAN FOUSE, to Mrs. ELIZA SHONTZ, both of Marklesburg, Huntingdon county, Pa.

DIED,

May 14th, 1866, in Cromwell twp., Huntingdon County, Mrs. ELIZABETH HILEMAN, aged 67 years, 7 months and 1 day.

Mrs. Hileman died of inflammation of the brain. Her sufferings were severe, but short. She was a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church about thirty years. J. E. H.

In this place, on Friday, the 4th inst., BIRDIE, daughter of Joseph and Hannah Morrison, aged 6 years, 6 months and 10 days.

In this borough, May 23, 1866, Mr. J. J. FEE, aged —.

In this borough, May 26th, 1866, Miss NANNIE GWIN, in the 20th year of her age.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HORACE GREELEY'S
HISTORY OF THE WAR,
"THE AMERICAN CONFLICT."

Upwards of 100,000 Copies Sold.

The high character of this work has gained for it among the distinguished men and leading journals of all parties, a reputation accorded to no other History of

THE GREAT CIVIL WAR.

As a complete, lucid, impartial and authentic record of events, marked throughout by great care and discrimination, it has no rival.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

It is of course a history from a standpoint of observation far distant from our own, and from that of the Democracy generally; but it is marked by much less prejudice, and is disfigured by far less partisan feeling, than most of our friends would imagine. It contains a vast amount of information, and is altogether superior to any volume on the subject that has yet appeared.

From the North American Review.

He writes without passion, making due allowance for human nature in the South as well as the North.

From the New York Daily News.

Joshua R. Giddings, J. T. Headley, J. S. C. Abbott, Lossing and Horace Greeley have all published the first parts of a history of the war; but of these, no one has been so successful as that of Mr Greeley, nor is worthy the same attention.

From the (London) Westminster Review.

It is temperate, and gives way to no vituperation, although thoroughly in earnest, and if we may admire the industry which has enabled the editor of the leading newspaper in America to do this at such a time, we may still more admire the spirit of fairness and directness which characterize this very valuable work.

From the New York World.

MR. GREELEY AS A HISTORIAN.—He has few equals as a writer of vigorous English. He is terse, racy, direct, going straight to the heart of the subject as it presents itself to his view, hitting it off occasionally by a dash of grotesque humor, but more frequently irradiating it with gleams of shrewd, homely sense.

From the Boston Pilot.

We recommend the perusal of "The American Conflict" to those who do not intend merely to talk about matters and things, but who wish to speak rationally and from conviction.

O. D. CASE & CO., Publishers,
my-3 Hartford, Conn.

☞ FRYSINGER BROTHERS, Newspaper Advertising and General Purchasing Agents, No. 400 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, are authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for this paper.

Anything that cannot be got at home, from a photograph to a piano, can be procured from the city, through these agents, at the *lowest* price, their commission coming off the sellers. Country merchants, as well as citizens generally, will find this agency a great convenience. All letters of inquiry, with stamp enclosed, are promptly answered. ap3-2m

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS & CATARRH treated with the utmost success, by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist. (formerly of Leyden, Holland.) No. 519 PINE street, PHILADA. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city and country, can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. ARTIFICIAL EYES inserted without pain. No charge for examination. mh21866-1y

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

May. 28.

Family Flour	$11,50
Extra Flour	9,75
Superfine Flour	8,50
Rye Flour	6,25
Corn Meal	5,50
Extra White Wheat	2,75@3,00
Fair and Prime Red	2,40@2,65
Rye	1,12
Corn, prime Yellow	82
Oats	70
Barley	75
Clovorseed, 64 lbs	13,75
Timothy	5,25
Flaxseed	2,60
Wool	60@70
Hides	13

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY S. E. HENRY & CO.
WHOLESALE PRICES.

Superfine Flour ₰ bl	$11,00
Extra flour	12,00
Family Flour	12,50
Corn Meal ₰ cwt	4,70
Buckwheat Meal ₰ cwt	5,00
Red Wheat	2,00 @ 2,60
White Wheat	2,00 @ 2,75
Corn	75 to 80
Oats	50
Barley	0
Rye	1,00
Cloverseed ₰ 64 lbs	5,00 @ 5,50
Timothy	2,75 to 3,00
Flaxseed	1,75 to 2,05
Rye Chop ₰ cwt	1,80
Bran ₰ cwt	1,15
Shorts ₰ cwt	1, 0
Mixed Chop	1,75
Plaster per ton	10,00
Beeswax ₰ lb	30
Hops ₰ lb	40 to 60
Rags ₰ lb	4
Bone ₰ bus	2,00
Feathers ₰ lb	55 to 85
Tallow	10 to 12
Dried Apples ₰ lb	13 to 20
Dried Peaches ₰ lb	18 to 25
Ham	20 to 22
Sides	17
Shoulder	15
Dried Beef	22
Lard	20
Butter	25
Eggs	18
Country Soap	10
Hay ₰ ton	10,00
Rye Straw ₰ bundle	8
Potatoes ₰ bus	1,00
Apple Butter ₰ gallon	1,25
Wool ₰ lb	10 to 60
Large Onions ₰ bus	1,40
Small Onions ₰ quart	12
Corn Brooms ₰ doz	3,00 to 4,50
Chickens	20 to 25
Turkeys	75 to 1,50
Dried Cherries ₰ quart	13

Improved Washing Machine.

One of the most complete machines for washing clothes has just been invented by John S. Lash, Esq., of Philadelphia, who has recently obtained a patent for it. It is highly ingenious, although simple in construction. What is still better, it is within the reach of every housekeeper, costing as it does, only five dollars. For further particulars, we refer the reader to the advertisement in another column. 4t

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

BROKE OUT IN A NEW PLACE.

NEW STORE, NEW GOODS, NEW FIRM.

BOYER & GARNER

Would respectfully inform the public that they have just opened a

NEW STORE AT GRAFTONVILLE (Marklesburg station)

Consisting of Groceries of all kinds, Dry Goods, such as prints, muslins, de laines, &c.; Hardware, Queensware, and a large lot of Shoes at reduced prices; Hats, Caps, Tinware, salt, fish, wooden and willow ware, drugs and stationery, which they are prepared to sell at very low prices to those who will favor us with a call.

BOYER & GARNER.

Grantsville, May 16, 1866.

MANTUA MAKING.

MRS. JOHN HOFFMAN & REBECCA MEGAHAN, are prepared to do all kinds of Mantua Making, and all kinds of plain sewing.

Both have had great experience in the sewing line, and respectfully solicit the patronage of the public, and especially that of the Ladies.

Their room is on Railroad street in the rear of Fishers' store.

Gentlemen's and other Shirts, Ladies' and Children's Dresses promptly made to order.

May 16, 1866.

NEW GOODS.

G. B. BRUMBAUGH & CO.

Have just received and now offer for sale at

MARKLESBURG, PA.,

A

"VERY SMALL"

But

WELL SELECTED

STOCK OF

Fancy and staple Dry Goods, Ladies' dress Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Glassware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Notions, Fish, Salt, &c., &c.,

at the very lowest cash prices.

Marklesburg, May 2, 1866-tf

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE
IN HUNTINGDON.

NEW GOODS
FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.

WM. MARCH & BRO.

Respectfully inform the public generally that they have just received a large and splendid stock of goods at their store in Huntingdon, consisting in part of

SILKS,
DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS, CAPS, TINWARE,
LADIES' FANCY TRIMMINGS,
HOOP SKIRTS, BONNETS, BUTTONS,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE,
PROVISIONS, GROCERIES,
CRACKERS, NOTIONS,
TOBACCO, SEGARS,
GLASS, NAILS,
FISH, SALT,
&c., &c.

And in fact everything that is usually kept in a first class store, all which were bought low for cash and will be sold at correspondingly low prices for cash, or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully solicit the patronage of all, and the public are cordially invited to examine our goods.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except promises.

WM. MARCH & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 24, 1866.

Patent Box Blue and Bleaching Preparation.

The best thing out. Ladies, try it and you will use no other. To be had in large or small quantities, at

May, 9-3t* J. H. WESTBROOK, Huntingdon.

CANNED PEACHES and Tomatoes
Mixed Pickles, Tomatoe Catsup, Pepper sauce, &c., &c for sale at Lewis & Co's Family Grocery.

CHOICE Dried Peaches, Apples, Currants, Prunes, Raisins, &c., &c., for sale at LEWIS & CO'S Family Grocery.

ALL KINDS OF TOBACCO wholesale and retail, at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

IF YOU WANT the BEST SYRUP, go to CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD, Preferred by all practical Painters! Try it! and you will have no other. Manufactured only by

ZIEGLER & SMITH,
Wholesale Drug, Paint & Glass Dealers,
No. 137 Nth. Third st., Philada.
jan24-1y

CUNNINGHAM & CARMON ARE selling off at greatly reduced prices.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

BEST BLEACHED MUSLIN always on hand at *CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.*

GROUND ALUM AND SALINA SALT at *CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.*

ALL KINDS OF CRACKERS constantly on hand at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

BOOTS AND SHOES, of every variety at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

$90 A MONTH!—Agents wanted for six entirely new articles, just out. Address O. F. GAREY, City Building, Biddeford, Maine. ce-20 1866-1y

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

CASSIMERES.—A choice lot of black and fancy Cassimeres at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,
Ink Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets,
For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

MONEY!

ECONOMY IS MONEY SAVED!

The subscriber is permanently located in Huntingdon, and is prepared to purchase, or repair in the best style, and exceditiously, broken *UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.*

All articles intrusted to him will be returned to the residence of the owner as soon as repaired. Umbrellas and parasols for repair can be left at Lewis' Book store.

may2,1866tf WM. FESTIMAN.

DUNCANNON NAIL AGENCY.

JAS. A. BROWN is Agent for the sale of our Nails and Spikes, at Huntingdon, Pa. It is well known that the Duncannon Nails are far superior in quality to any others offered in the Huntingdon market DEALERS, BUILDERS, and consumers generally will be supplied in quantities from one pound to one hundred kegs at manufacturers' prices by sending their orders or calling at his new mammoth Hardware store, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap10] DUNCANNON IRON CO.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

H. ROMAN.

PERFUMERY and Fancy Soaps for sale at *LEWIS & CO'S* Family Grocery.

SEGARS.—Best quality of Segars mh7 at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

VERMICELLI, Barley, Rice, Hominy, Beans, &c., at Lewis & Co's Family Grocery.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE,
RAILROAD STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic
HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, &C.

The attention of MECHANICS, FARMERS, BUILDERS, and buyers generally, is invited to the fact that we are now offering a BETTER ASSORTMENT of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &C.,

than can be found elsewhere in this part of the State, at prices to suit the times. Our stock comprises all articles in this line of business, embracing a general assortment of TOOLS and MATERIALS used by CARPENTERS, BLACKSMITHS, CARRIAGE and WAGON MAKERS, JOINERS, &c., &c., together with a large stock of

Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, Railroad and Mining Supplies, Saddlery, Rope, Chains, Grindstones, Circular, Mill and Cross-Cut Saws, Enamelled, Finished and Plain Hollow Ware. Coal Oil Lamps and Lanterns, Oil and Powder Cans.

An excellent assortment of

Fine Cutlery,

Comprising KNIVES, FORKS, DESSERT, TEA AND TABLE SPOONS, SCISSORS, RAZORS, &C.

BRITTANIA & SILVER PLATED WARE.

Household, Horticultural and Farm Implements,

Of the latest and most improved patterns;

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

CARRIAGE & WAGON MAKERS

Will find a general assortment of material for their use consisting in part of

Carriage Trimmings, Hubs, Spokes, Rims, Axles, Springs, Nuts, Bolts, Washers, Malleable Irons, Patent and enamelled Leather, Whips, Tongues, Sockets, Shafts, &c.

BLACKSMITHS

Can be supplied with

ANVILS, BELLOWS, VICES,
SLEDGES, HAMMERS,
HORSE AND MULE SHOES,
Horse Nails, and all kinds of Iron & Steel

CARPENTERS

Will find in our establishment a superior stock of

PLANES,
SAWS,
AUGERS,
HATCHETS,
HAMMERS,
FILES,
CHISELS,
HINGES,
SCREWS,
LOCKS,
BOLTS,
PULLEYS,
SASH-CORDS, &C., &C.

MINING AND MINERS' GOODS.

NAILS and SPIKES, of all varieties,
BLASTING POWDER, FUSE,
COAL PICKS AND SHOVELS.

Farmers

Can be accommodated with everything in their line from a Grain Separator to a Whet-stone.

Builders

Are especially invited to call and examine our stock of

BUILDING HARDWARE,

and compare our prices with others.

Agricultural Implements,

Comprising the famous Russell
Reaper, Mower, and Dropper, combined,
Rundell's First Premium HORSE PITCHFORK,
Rakes,
Scythes,
Hoes,
Hay Forks,
Trace and Halter Chains,
Breast Chains,
Cow Ties,
Curry Combs,
Cards, &c., &c., &c.

Among the specialties of our House, we desire to call attention to the celebrated

OHIO PUMP,

The exclusive right to sell which is vested in us. Send for a circular and get full particulars of same, and satisfy yourself of its superior qualities.

SCALES.

Scales of all sizes and descriptions, including
Tea and Counter Scales, Platform Scales, Grocers' and Druggists' Scales, Rolling Mill, Wheelbarrow, Pork, Portable, Hopper, Miners and Transportation, Hay, Cattle and Coal Scales,
FURNISHED AT MANUFACTURERS' CASH PRICES.

The largest and best assortment of

GLASS, PAINTS, OIL & PUTTY,

Ever offered in this place.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

COOK & PARLOR STOVES.

ALL SIZES OF
NAILS AND BRADS,
By the keg. Very low!
Best Norway nail, rod, bar and hoop Iron.
STEEL, of all sizes and descriptions.
WAGON-BOXES,
CARRIAGE SPRINGS,
IRON AND BRASS WIRE.

Lard, Lubricating and Coal Oil,

By the barrel or gallon, at very low figures.

☞ A call is respectfully solicited, feeling confident that our goods and prices will not fail to please.☜

WHARTON & MAGUIRE.

Huntingdon, February 27, 1866.

1866. CLOTHING. 1866.

H. ROMAN.

NEW CLOTHING FOR SPRING AND SUMMER, JUST RECEIVED AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon april 10, '66.

NEW CLOTHING
AT LOW PRICES.

M. GUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW *SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,* Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon ap. 10, '66.

PROF. M'ENTYRE'S GREAT REMEDY,
THE

INDIAN COMPOUND

Internal and External Medicine,

WILL CURE:

☞ Diarrhœa, Bloody Flux in one day,
☞ Headache and Earache in three minutes,
☞ Toothache in one minute.
☞ Neuralgia in five minutes,
☞ Sprains in twenty minutes,
☞ Sore Throat in ten minutes,
☞ Cholic and Cramp in five minutes,
☞ Rheumatism in one day,
☞ Pain in the Back or Side in ten minutes,
☞ Bad Coughs or Colds in one day,
☞ Fever and Ague in one day.
☞ Cures Deafness, Asthma, Piles,
☞ Bronchitis Affections, Dyspepsia,
☞ Inflammation of the Kidneys, Erysipelas,
☞ Liver Complaint and Palpitation of the Heart.

Keep it in your Families.—Sickness comes when least expected.

I propose to check, and effectually dissipate more ache and pain, and to accomplish more perfect equilibrium of all the circulating fluids in the human system, than can be effected by any other, or all other methods of medical aid in the same space of time.

THIS POPULAR REMEDY is fast coming into use, for the fact that it cures, free of charge, all those complaints whenever there is an opportunity to do so. As soon as it is applied it almost miraculously kills the pain. I do not ask you to buy before you are certain of its efficiency. If you have an ordinary pain, it is warranted to do all it purports on the label.

I do not propose to cure *every* disease—only a class named by my directions. My liniment operates on chemical and electric principles, and is, therefore applicable, to the cure or natural restorative of all organic derangement *arising from an improper circulation of the nerve vital fluids.*

Prof. J. H. McEntyre's INDIAN COMPOUND acts directly on the absorbents, reducing glandular and other swellings in incredible short time, *without any possible danger from its use* under any possible circumstances.

This is an Internal and external medicine—composed of roots, herbs and barks, such as our forefathers used.—There is a bountiful supply on earth to cure all complaints if we only know what they were.

This has been a great study with the Medical Faculty for many years, to find out the kinds best adapted to the above complaints—how to put them together, and what proportions to use.

J. H. McENTYRE,
Proprietor, Reading, Pa.

For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

Huntingdon, Pa., Sept. 6, 1865.

McENTYRE'S

DANDELION PILLS,

For all diseases arising from one cause, viz: Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Catarrh in the Head, Weak and disordered Stomach, such as Indigestion, Sick Headache, Giddiness of the Head, Weakness of Sight, Windy Ailments, Rheumatism, and Rheumatic Pains, Pains in the Back or Side, Nervous Debility, Lowness of Spirits, Impurity of the Blood, Blotches or Eruptions of the Body, Gravel, Worms, &c., &c. Sold at 25 cents per box.

McENTYRE'S

INDIAN VEGETABLE

WORM DESTROYER!

This infallible medicine is warranted to expel worms in all cases and may be given to children of all ages, as they are purely vegetable and perfectly harmless.

☞ Can be had at Lewis' Book store, Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. VENARD'S

STAR MAGIC LINIMENT.

$1000 REWARD will be paid for any medicine that excels this for the following diseases:

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Spinal Affections, Contracted Joints, Cholic Pains, Pains in Side or Back, Toothache, Headache, Sprains, Sore Throat, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, and all Diseases of the Muscles, Skin and Glands.

This is an Internal and External Medicine, composed of Roots, Herbs and Barks such as our forefathers used.—There is a bountiful supply on the earth to cure all complaints, if we only knew what they were. This has been a subject for constant study with the Medical Faculty for a great many years, to find out the kinds best adapted to the above complaints—how to put them together, and what portions to use.

This wonderful remedy needs no recommendation save the results which invariably follow its application.

☞ This popular remedy is fast coming into use from the fact that it gives good satisfaction.

☞ PHYSICIANS are invited to test its efficacy in all cases of Rheumatism, Affections of the Spinal Column, and all Diseases of the Skin, Muscles and Glands. It has been used in thousands of instances under the personal supervision of the Inventors, and has never disappointed their expectations. All we ask for it is a trial—experimental proof—not the testimony of the men of straw, are the vouchers we desire to present to the public.

It would be well for many now lying in beds of torture, if these facts could reach their sick chambers. It is more important to them than to the inventors that this should be the case. "Truth is mighty and must prevail."

☞ Keep it in your family, for sickness comes when you least expect it.

PRICE--ONE DOLLAR.

SAMUEL H. SHOEMAKER,
SOLE AGENT, HUNTINGDON, PA.
Huntingdon, Pa., July 19, 1865.

DR. VENARD'S

STAR MAGIC LINIMENT

CURES

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
TOOTHACHE,
HEADACHE,
DIPTHERIA, or SORE THROAT,
CRAMPS, or
PAINS IN THE STOMACH,
SPRAINS,
and DIARRHŒA.

SOLE AGENT,
SAMUEL H. SHOEMAKER,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

Price One Dollar.
Price Fifty Cents.

☞ **Agents Wanted to sell the above throughout the Country.**

Huntingdon, Oct. 25, 1865.

FOR THE GREATEST VARIETY
OF
Handsome and Useful Articles,
Call at LEWIS' Book Store.

PAPER! PAPER!!
Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet,

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

DR. A. B. LIGHT,
Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, has permanently located in Water street, offers his professional services to the people of the borough and vicinity. He will be found at the office of Cumberland & Dorris.
May 31, 1865-tf.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH,
Having permanently located at Huntingdon, offers his professional services to the community.
Office, the same as that lately occupied by Dr. Eaton, on Hill street.
Jan. 25, 1865-1y

DR. P. P. MILLER,
Offers his professional services to citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office in room lately occupied by J. Simpson Africa, Esq., on Hill street, one door east of Smith's Drug Store.
Aug. 30, '65.

BOYER & GARNER, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., Marklesburg station.

ANDREW JOHNSTON, agent for the Niagara Insurance Company, Huntingdon.

GEO. SHAEFFER, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., Huntingdon.

MCAHAN & SON, proprietors of Juniata Steam Flour Mill, Huntingdon.

G. B. BRUMBAUGH & CO., dealers in fancy and staple goods, Marklesburg.

WM. LEWIS & CO., Family Groceries, Provisions and Feed Store, Hunt., Pa.

WM. MARCH & BRO.
Dealers in Dry Goods, Queensware, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, &c.

WM. LONG, Dealer in Candies, Nuts, Family Groceries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

CUNNINGHAM & CARMON,
Merchants, Huntingdon, Pa.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE, Wholesale and retail dealers in foreign and domestic Hardware, Cutlery, &c., Railroad street, Huntingdon.

CHAS. H. ANDERSON, Dealer in all kinds of Lumber, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

E. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps,

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c. Huntingdon,

S. E. HENRY & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, and Provisions of all kinds, Huntingdon.

WM. AFRICA, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, in the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa.

LEOPOLD BLOOM, Huntingdon, Pa, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, &c.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Hosiery, Confectionery, Huntingdon.

Z. YENTER, Dealer in Groceries and Provisions of all kinds, Huntingdon, Pa.

DONNELL & KLINE,
PHOTOGRAPHERS, Huntingdon, Pa.

THOMAS G. STRICKLER & SON,
Manufacturers of Brongher's patent Broom Head or Wrapper, Huntingdon.

J. M. GREENE & F. O. BEAVER,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturers.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

B. M. GREENE, Dealer in Music, musical Instruments, Sewing Machines, Huntingdon.

S. SHOEMAKER, Agent for the Magic Star Liniment, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

BILL POSTER.
The undersigned offers his services to business men and others desiring circulars distributed or handbills posted. He can be seen at the GLOBE office.
Huntingdon, Aug. 16, 1865. JOHN KOPLIN.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

J. E. GREENE,
DENTIST.

Office removed to opposite the Franklin House in the old bank building, Hill street, Huntingdon.
April 10, 1865.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

THE subscribers having leased this Hotel, lately occupied by Mr. McNulty, are prepared to accommodate strangers, travelers, and citizens in good style. Every effort shall be made on our part to make all who favor us with a call feel at home.
J. J. & J. D. FEE,
may2,1866 Proprietors.

MORRISON HOUSE,
Huntingdon, Pa.

I HAVE purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the traveling public. The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are all entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.

☞I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House.
JOSEPH MORRISON.
May 16, 1866-tf.

K. ALLEN LOVELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
OFFICE—In the brick row, opposite the Court House.
may3.1865

LAW PARTNERSHIP.
J. W. Mattern and Wm. A. Sipe have associated themselves in the practice of the law, under the name of MATTERN & SIPE.
All business entrusted to their care will receive prompt attention.
☞Special care will be given to the collection of Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay and all Claims against State or United States.
Office nearly opposite the Court House, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
feb21-1y J. W. MATTERN, WM. A. SIPE.

AGENCY,
FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS
CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY
AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to
W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.
August 12, 1863.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN, JOHN M. BAILEY

The name of this firm has been changed from SCOTT & BROWN, to
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY,
under which name they will hereafter conduct their practice as
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA.
PENSIONS, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government, will be promptly prosecuted.
May 17, 1865-tf.

A. W. BENEDICT. J. SEWELL STEWART. P. M. LYTLE.

THE firm of Benedict & Stewart has been changed to
BENEDICT, STEWART & LYTLE,
under which name they will hereafter practice as
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA.
They will also give careful attention to the collection of military and other Claims against the State or Government.
Office formerly occupied by J. Sewell Stewart, adjoining the Court House. feb6,1866

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.
E. O. & G. W. COLDER.

HAVING entered into co-partnership in the Alexandria Brewery, the public are informed that they will be prepared at all times to fill orders on the shortest notice.
Alexandria, Jan. 13, 1865-tf.

THE BEST EASTERN CHEESE
mh7'66 at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

CARPETING OF ALL KINDS
at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

WILLOW and CEDAR WARE
for sale at LEWIS & CO'S Family Grocery.

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
NEW GOODS.
D. P. GWIN
INFORMS THE PUBLIC
THAT HE HAS
JUST OPENED
A
SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS
THAT
CANT BE BEAT
IN
CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.
COME AND SEE.
D. P. GWIN.
sp.19 '65.

CHEAP GROCERY STORE.
Z. YENTER,
HILL ST., HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE undersigned offers for the inspection and purchase of customers a large and assorted stock of Groceries, Provisions, &c. His fresh satisfied they can be accommodated with anything in his line. His prices are low, and his stock fresh and good. He keeps the best of
SUGAR, COFFEE,
TEAS, SPICES, SALT,
TOBACCO & SEGARS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS & CAPS, &c.
ALSO—
HAMS, SHOULDERS, SIDES,
MOLASSES, OILS, VINEGAR,
FISH, CHEESE, FLOUR RICE,
And NOTIONS of every kind.
A select stock of DRY GOODS, together with QUEENSWARE, and all other articles kept in a well regulated establishment for sale at reasonable prices.
☞His store is on Hill street, nearly opposite the Bank, and in the room formerly occupied by D. Grove.
Call and examine.
Huntingdon, ap. 19, 1866 Z. YENTER.

NEW STORE, AND NEW GOODS.
CHEAPEST CLOTHING in Town
LEOPOLD BLOOM
HAS JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW STYLES OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
Which he offers to the public
AT THE CHEAPEST RATES.
His stock consists of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, &c. &c.
His store is at the
OLD BROAD TOP CORNER, HUNTINGDON, PA.,
Where he will be pleased to receive and accommodate all customers, LEOPOLD BLOOM.
Huntingdon, ap. 19, 1866.

NEW FAMILY GROCERY STORE.

W. LONG would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity to the fact that he has just opened a FAMILY GROCERY STORE at the old stand of Christopher Long, where he will keep constantly on hand a full and well assorted stock of
FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,
such as Lovering's Syrup, N. Orleans and Porto Rico Molasses, Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Spices, Salt, Hams, Sides, Shoulders, Dried Beef, Flour, Fish, Cheese, Rice, Pickles, and Provisions of all kinds.
CEDAR AND WILLOW-WARE,
comprising, in part, Baskets, Buckets, Tubs, Washboards Corn Brooms, Brushes, Rugs, Mats, Floor Oil Cloths, Rags Trunks, &c. &c.
CANDIES and NUTS of all kinds, wholesale and retail. TOYS, TOBACCO, SEGARS, Coal Oil, Coal Oil Lamps, &c.
He respectfully invites a call and examination of his stock, satisfied that his goods and prices will compare favorably with those of any other in the place.
WM. LONG.
Huntingdon, March 7, 1866.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM!
HIGH PRICES SURRENDER!!
THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.

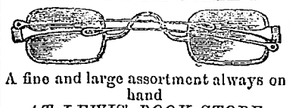
JOHN H. WESTBROOK
Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a New and splendid stock of
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,
Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.
all of which he is prepared to sell at reduced prices.
A lot of choice CONFECTIONERIES have also been received.
Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.
Huntingdon, april 12, 1866.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
WM. AFRICA

Informs the public that he has just opened at his old stand in the Diamond, Huntingdon,
A Fine Assortment of all kinds of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.
All of which he will sell at fair prices. *Quick sales and small profits.* Call and examine my stock.
Manufacturing and Repairing done to order as usual.
Huntingdon, April 10, 1866.

OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADES,
GILT GOLD SHADES,
MUSLIN SHADES,
BAILEY'S FIXTURES,
TAPE, CORD AND TASSALS,
FULL ASSORTMENT
AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

SATCHELS,
PORT-MONNAIES,
PURSES,
POCKET-BOOKS,
PORTFOLIOS,
CARD CASES,
SEGAR CASES, &c., &c.,
A handsome assortment just received At LEWIS' Book Store.

SPECTACLES.

A fine and large assortment always on hand
AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

THE GREAT MEDICINE!
M'Entyre's INDIAN COMPOUND.
A NEW SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED
AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.
PRICE PER BOTTLE, 50 CTS., and $1,00

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS
AND
SMALL PORTRAITS
OF
ALL THE DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

☞Justices' and Constables' Fee Bills for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

BROUCHER'S PATENT EXCELSIOR
BROOM HEAD OR WRAPPER.
PATENTED DECEMBER 27, 1864.
Everybody his own Broom Maker.

This Head or Wrapper is constructed of Tin or Zinc with sliding Head and Jacks, in connection with the cutter and passing into the handle, holding it secure.
The article is very simplicated and effective, and is the handiest article of the kind ever invented.
The inventor is constantly receiving letters praising the article and the kinds of this description, and the high prices of Brooms, together with the simplicity, facility, and promptness of use of this invention, make it an article valuable to any one using Brooms.
☞We offer Brooms, Townships, and County rights for sale on reasonable terms, in the county of Huntingdon.
For further particulars, call and see the subscribers, or address THOS. G. STRICKLER & SON.
feb7,1866 Huntingdon, Pa.

LUMBER. LUMBER.
LUMBER.
THE undersigned has just received and is now ready to supply the public with
ALL KINDS OF LUMBER,
COMPRISING ALL THE DIFFERENT GRADES,
From ceilings up to the clear stuff,
From 9 months to 2 years dry!
Also,
PLASTERING LATH,
JOINT AND LAP SHINGLES,
BUILDING STUFF AND PLANK.
WORKED FLOORING, WEATHER-BOARDING,
DOORS, WINDOW-FRAMES, SASHES, &c
at reasonable prices.
Now is the time to buy, before the Spring rush, as Lumber is already advancing, and dry lumber is a scarce article. CHAS. H. ANDERSON.
Huntingdon, Feb. 27, 1866

New Styles for '66 already on hand.
THE LARGEST and
THE BEST
STOCK OF NEW STYLES OF
WALL PAPER
Ever received in Huntingdon,
NOW OPEN
And for sale at Lewis' Book Store.
OUR STOCK CONSISTS OF
GILTS, SATINS, BLANKS, BROWNS
of various styles, for
Parlors, Halls, Dining Rooms, Offices, Bed Rooms, Kitchens, Bar Rooms, &c.
Paper is on the rise—save 20 per cent. by buying soon.
It will pay all to buy now for Spring use

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO THE LADIES.—Do you really intend to cease wearing the beautiful styles now so prevalent, or dress less elegantly, because the rebel Jeff. Davis was captured in Fashionable Female attire? One moment's calm reflection will surely serve to change your rash resolve. The angels had too much good sense to lay aside their pure chaste robes of white, because they had for a time served to hide the deformities of that Prince of Rebels, the Devil. Can you err in following the example of Angels? Then having made up your minds that you will continue to dress tastefully regardless of rebel acts, *do not forget to call at the store of the subscribers, who will be happy at all times to furnish you with such articles of dress as you may desire.* Urge your fathers, husbands, brothers, neighbors and children to visit the same store. They can here be suited in good articles of Boots, Shoes, Clothing Material, Hats, Caps, Queensware and a general assortment of Groceries, on as reasonable terms as at any House in town. Store on Southeast corner of the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa.
may 31, 1865. FRANCIS B. WALLACE.

IF YOU WANT
A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH LIKENESS,
CALL AT
DONNELL & KLINE'S
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY
On Hill Street, two doors west of Lewis' Book Store.
CALL AND SEE SPECIMENS.
Huntingdon, Oct 4, '65-tf.

MUSIC BOOKS
FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

HOWE'S SONGS OF IRELAND, containing about 175 of the Gems of Hibernia's Songs and Ballads, including 50 of Moore's Irish Melodies, Songs of the affections, Sentimental, Patriotic, Historical, Military, Political Comic and Miscellaneous Songs, arranged for the Pianoforte or Melodeon. Price $2.00

HOWE'S SONGS OF SCOTLAND, containing about 175 of the Gems of Caledonia's Songs and Ballads, including Songs of the affections, Sentimental, Patriotic, Historical, Military, Political, Comic and Miscellaneous Songs, arranged for the Pianoforte or Melodeon. Price $3.00.

HOWE'S SONGS AND BALLADS OF THE OLDEN TIME, containing the Original Words and Music, of the Songs and Ballads, sung by the Grand-mothers of the present generation. Arranged for Four Voices.

HOWE'S TRIOS: Quadrilles Contra and Fancy Dances with Calls and Figures; Waltzes, Polkas, Opera Melodies, Scotch and Irish airs, &c., &c., for the Violin, Flute, Cornet, Bass Viol, &c.

THE YOUNG MEN'S SINGING BOOK; a collection of Music for male Voices, consisting of Glees and Part Songs, Choir and congregational Tunes, Anthems, Chants, &c.

KINGLEY'S JUVENILE CHOIR:—A selection of the Choicest Melodies from the German, French, Italian, English and American Composers.

TRUMPET OF FREEDOM AND THE BUGLE CALLS; two books suitable to the times.

THE BOSTON GLEE BOOK, consisting of an extensive collection of Glees, Madrigals, and Rounds, selected from the works of the Most admired Composers, together many new pieces from the German.

INSTRUCTION BOOKS FOR THE PIANO, Melodeon Accordeon, Violin, Banjo, Guitar, Concertina, Drum Fife and Flageolet.
Huntingdon, Jan. 24, 1865-tf.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACHT EXECUTIONS.
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES.
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS.
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly at short notice, and on good Paper.

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,
A LARGE STOCK
AND
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
Window Curtain Papers,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MUSIC STORE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND SEWING MACHINES.

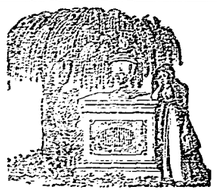
B. M. GREENE has just opened his Music Store, one door west of the Post Office, where he keeps on hand, or will procure to order, at short notice, all kinds of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS and SHEET MUSIC, such as PIANOS, MELODEONS, GUITARS, VIOLINS, FLUTES, FIFES, DRUMS, TAMBOURINES, STRINGS, &c.
SHEET MUSIC—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing can order, and have sent them by mail.
SINGER'S & GROVER'S Celebrated FAMILY SEWING MACHINES—the only machine that, in addition to every kind of sewing, embroiders perfectly, sewing silk and cotton of all kinds and colors for manufacture.
Persons buying Sewing Machines fully instructed in the use of them.
☞Prices low and Machines Warranted for five years.
Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.
Circulars of Instruments or Machines sent promptly upon application with any additional information desired.
B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
Second door of Brown's Hardware Building.

The Old Foundry
STILL IN BLAST.

THE subscribers, thankful for the liberal share of patronage they have hereto-fore received by strict attention to business, hope to merit and still receive the same. They take this method to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are prepared to make all kinds of IRON and BRASS CASTINGS made in a first class Foundry.
We have always on hand all kinds of Hearth and Stove Castings, also wash Kettles, cellar-window Grates, coal hole castings for pavements, window weights of all sizes and weights, pipe joints, sad and sleigh shoe, wagon boxes, mowing machine castings for steam and water, grist, saw, screw and plaster mills of all descriptions.
We are prepared to furnish Heaters and Iron Fences of the most fashionable style, corn doors and frames, door sills and in fact everything made in this line.
We have a very large stock of patterns and can furnish castings at short notice, and cheaper than they can be had in the county. Having an old stand we are prepared to do drilling and fitting up of all kinds.
☞Highest market price paid for old metal brass, zinc, lead, &c. J. M. CUNNINGHAM & SON.
Office on Railroad street, one door west of the Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. dec27,66

WEST HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY,
Near Fishers' Mill, Huntingdon, Pa.

THE undersigned would take this method to inform the public that his New Foundry is now in blast, and he is prepared to receive and fill orders for all kinds of CASTINGS, PLOWS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c. &c.
Being a practical mechanic at the business, of twenty-three years experience, and having a desire to please, he hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.
Shed and stock Soles, and other castings, kept on hand.
☞Old metal, brass and copper taken in exchange for work. JAMES SIMPSON.
Huntingdon, December 13, 1865-6m.



NEW FIRM.
MARBLE YARD
J. M. GREENE & F. O. BEAVER
Having entered into partnership, inform the public that they are prepared to execute all styles of
Plain and ornamental Marble Work
Such as MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, also Building Work, as at low prices as any shop in the county.
Orders from a distance promptly attended to.
Shop on MIFFLIN street, a few doors east of the Lutheran church feb14,1866-1y

1866. THE 1866.
LARGEST AND BEST
STOCK OF
WALL PAPER
Ever Brought to Huntingdon,
Is now ready for inspection and sale,
AT
LEWIS'
Book, Stationery and Music Store.
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES
AT
LOWER PRICES
Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.
OUR STOCK
Consists of upwards of
One Hundred Different Styles
OF
Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,
FOR
The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.
Call at the "Globe" Building,
and examine our stock and prices.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tablet and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.
Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.
W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on the corner of Montgomery and Mifflin sts., Huntingdon, Pa.
Huntingdon, May 16 1855. WM. WILLIAMS.

WANTED at S. E. HENRY & CO'S
15,000 bushels Wheat,
5,000 " Rye,
5,000 " Oats,
5,000 " Corn,
1,000 " Flaxseed,
1,000 " Cloverseed,
1,000 pounds Wool,
For which the highest cash price will be paid.

U. S.
REVENUE STAMPS
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE,
HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed on envelopes, call at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

Philadelphia Advertisements.

THOMAS M. KERR, General Manager. WILLIAM CARR, Special Partner

THOMAS M. KERR,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
NO. 143 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Country produce sold on commission. my26-3y

HENRY HARPER,
MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF
WATCHES,
FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
SOLID SILVER WARE,
and superior SILVER PLATED WARE at reduced prices.
market, 1866-6m

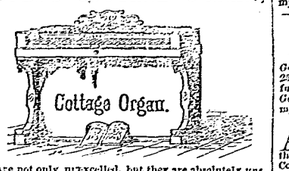
JAMES H. ELDREDGE. GEO. P. ELDREDGE.

ELDREDGE & BRO.,
Publishers, Stationers, Booksellers,
No. 17 and 19 South Sixth Street,
(Above Chestnut,) PHILADELPHIA.
Particular attention paid to the country trade.
Always on hand a large supply of Letter, Cap, Note and Wrapping Papers; Envelopes; School and Miscellaneous Books; Pens, Ink, Slates, Pencils, Playing cards, Almanacs, Paper Boxes, &c., &c., &c.
Liberal terms to cash customers. my27,66-1y

POUDRETTE!
(Sixteen Years Fair Trial!)
A. PEYSSON, PHILADELPHIA.
POUDRETTE, $20 per ton, taken from the factory boxes, or 50 cents per bushel, and $25 per ton in bags, delivered at steamboat and railroad depots, in Philadelphia.
Manufactory—Gray's Ferry road above the arsenal, Philada. Depot—Peysson's farm, Gloucester, N. Jersey, Woodberry road. Office—Library street, No. 423, back of the new post office, Philada. Dealers—
PHILIP, RICHARDS & CO.,
4th and Callowhill streets, Philada.
may4-3m

1866. PHILADELPHIA 1866.
WALL PAPERS.
HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Paper Hangings & Window Shades,
Corner FOURTH & MARKET Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—Always in store, a large stock of
LINEN & OIL SHADES.
Feb21-3m

INVENTORS' OFFICES.
D'EPINEUIL & EVANS,
Civil Engineers and Patent Solicitors,
No. 435 Walnut St., Philada.
Patents solicited—Consultations on Engineering, Draughting and Sketches. Models and Machinery of all kinds made and skilfully attended to. Special attention given to REJECTED CASES and INTERFERENCES. Authentic copies of all Documents from Patent Office procured.
N. B.—Save yourselves needless trouble and traveling expenses, as there is no actual need for personal interview with us. All business with these Offices, can be transacted in writing. For further information direct as above with stamp enclosed, for Circular with references.
January31, 1866-1y

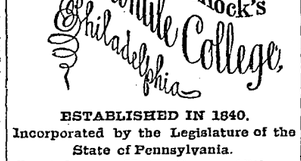
ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS,


Are not only unexcelled, but they are absolutely *unequalled* by any other Reed Instrument in the country.—Designed expressly for Churches and schools, they are found to be equally well adapted to the parlor and drawing room.
For sale only by E. M. BRUCE.
No. 18 North SEVENTH street, Philadelphia.
☞Also, BRADBURY'S PIANOS, and a complete assortment of the PERFECT MELODEON. m17-1y

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
HOPKIN'S "OWN MAKE."
MANUFACTURED AND SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 628 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA.
The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hoop Skirts, in this city; gotten up expressly to meet the wants of first class trade; embracing the newest and most desirable styles and sizes of Gore Trains of every length—from 8¾ to 4 yards round—20 to 55 springs, at 2 to $5. Plain skirts, all lengths, from 2¼ to 3 yards round the bottom, at $1 40 to $3 15.
Our line of Misses' and Children's Skirts are incredibly beyond all competition for variety of styles and sizes, as well as for finish and durability; varying from 3 to 33 inches in length, 6 to 45 springs at 35 cents to $2 25. All Skirts of "OUR OWN MAKE," are warranted to give satisfaction; but buy none as such unless they have "Hopkin's Hoop Skirt Manufactory, No. 628 Arch street," stamped on each Tab.
Also, constantly on hand, good skirts, manufactured in New York and the eastern States, which we sell at very low prices. A lot of cheap skirts—15 springs, 55 cents; 20 springs, 81; 25 springs, 01 15; 30 springs, $1 25 and 40 springs $1 50.
☞Skirts made to order and repaired.
☞Terms Cash. One price only. mh7-4m

E. REMINGTON & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF
REVOLVERS, RIFLES,
MUSKETS AND CARBINES,
For the United States service. Also,
POCKET AND BELT REVOLVERS,
REPEATING PISTOLS,
RIFLE CANES REVOLVING RIFLES.
Rifle and Shot Gun Barrels, and Gun Materials sold by Gun Dealers and the trade generally.
In these days of Housebreaking and robbery, every house, store, bank, and office, should have one of
Remingtons' Revolvers.
Parties desiring to avail themselves of the late improvements in pistols, and superior workmanship and form, will find all combined in the new
REMINGTON REVOLVERS.
Circulars containing cuts and description of our arms will be furnished on application.
E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.
MOORE & NICHOLS, Agents,
sp4-6m No 40 Courtlandt st, New York.



ESTABLISHED IN 1840.
Incorporated by the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania.
Located on the N. W. Corner of 7th and Chestnut sts. (701)
Designed exclusively to impart a thorough and
PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION.
All classes of persons require such an education. Those possessing means, need it in conducting *their own* business Those without means need it in obtaining and creditably filling lucrative positions in the *employ of others.*
The course of instruction and practice is arranged so as to fully meet the diversified wants of every department of
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN TRADE,
as comprehended or embraced under the three general divisions of industry: Agriculture, Manufacture and Commerce.
Each student is instructed *individually in both theory* and practice of Book Keeping, according to the most approved and labor saving methods, Business Penmanship, Calculations, and all the collateral branches of a complete course of business education; and upon passing a satisfactory examination is awarded, by authority of law, a diploma, under the corporate seal of the college.
Students are received at any time. And it is believed that a practical experience of over TWENTY YEARS will be considered by the public an ample guarantee of the practical character of the course and efficiency of the instruction.
All further information desired can be obtained at the college, or by addressing the Principal for a circular by mail.
☞A liberal discount is allowed to wounded and honorably discharged soldiers. The college is open day and evening. T. H. POLLOCK, Att'y-at-Law, Principal.
jy12,1865

Agents Wanted
FOR THE
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL WORK,
THE PICTORIAL BOOK OF
ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS
OF THE REBELLION.
Heroic, Patriotic, Political, Romantic, Humorous and Pathetic.
Splendidly Illustrated with over 100 Fine Portraits and beautiful engravings.
This work for genial humor, stirring incident, startling interest, and attractive beauty, stands pre-eminent and alone among all its competitors. The Pathos and Humor of the Fireside and Home, the Glory and Shame of the Camp and Battle Field, the Roll of Fame and many heroic deeds, epic scenes, lyrics, and diverting stories, are woven together in a masterly manner, as none but refined and romantic genius could do the most ample, brilliant and readable book that the war has called forth.
Educated officers and soldiers, teachers, energetic young men, and all in want of profitable employment, will find this the best chance to make money ever yet offered—hard for strollers and see our terms.
Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING HOUSE,
No. 507 Minor street,
my3-1m Philadelphia, Pa.

CANVASSERS WANTED at $2000 per month. We want reliable agents (none others) male and female, to take the exclusive agency in every county and township in the United States to sell the Pictorial Family Record, a work which every family will buy. It is bound like an album but has a printed blank page opposite each photographic for a complete record of the husband, wife, and each child of a family; also containing marriage certificate, and pages for military history of any member of a family. Nothing like it ever published and no work else agents can sell so readily. 600 canvassers and others should send for circulars and terms. It is necessary to have copies of the work to canvass with; price by express $2 50, $3 50 and $4 50 according to style; money may be sent by mail. Name the township wanted.
Address P. STERLING & CO.,
ap4-3m 424 Chestnut st., Phila.

DISABLED MEN—ATTENTION.
WANTED—One or two men, for Huntingdon and vicinity, who have lost either an arm or a leg, to sell Wademorth's water proof Arabic Writing Fluid, the best and cheapest Copy Fluid in the market. From $2 50 to $10 per day can be made. Address, with 25 cents for sample and full information, A. F. BECHEE, Box 54, Philadelphia. N. B.—All agents and peddlers would find it to their interest to examine the above. ap.18-3m

GREAT AMERICAN PUZZLE.
PATENTED by PHILIP HILL, importer of Fancy Goods, 209 Market street, Philadelphia, Pa., is one of the most ingenious and amusing articles of the kind we have ever seen. It is calculated to afford diversion to old and young. Price 20 cents for set of six rings; sent by mail to all parts of the country.
PHILIP HILL, 209 Market street, Philada. Ladies' Needle Book containing 100 of the best needles, sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents. 1may19

WANTED! AGENTS, Male and Female at $75 to $150 per month to sell the celebrated
Common Sense Family Sewing Machine
PRICE $18,00.
This Machine will do all kinds of work equal to the high priced Machines, and is the only practical and reliable Cheap Sewing Machine in the world. Send for descriptive circulars. Address ap22-1m
SECOMB & CO., Chicago, Ill., or Cleveland, Ohio.

$1,500 PER YEAR.—We want
Agents everywhere to sell our improved Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commission paid. The only machines sold in the United States for less than $40, which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Buckeye.* All other cheap machines are *infringements* and the seller or user are *liable to arrest for and imprisonment.* Circulars free. Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, Biddeford, Maine; or Chicago, Ill. dec30-1y

CEDAR CAMPHOR
For use against MOTHS IN CLOTHING. Best. Its advantages—Efficiency, Economy; imparts sweet odor to the clothes, and sure to last through twelve months—Every druggist has it. HARRIS & CHAPMAN,
my9 1m Boston.

WHO? WHO? WHO?
OUR NEXT GOVERNOR.
We have a correct and striking photograph of *the next Governor of Pennsylvania,* which we will send by mail for 25 cents. If we *mistake the man,* the money will be refunded immediately after election next October. Is it Geary or Clymer? Write and see. Address
my9-2m BARTLESON & CO., 611 CHESTNUT St., Phila.

AGENTS WANTED to canvass this county for the Military and Naval History of the Rebellion, complete in one large 8vo. Vol. of 800 pages Colored and steel plates. The most complete and saleable History published. Send stamp for prospectus.
my22-1m JAS. E. SIMON, 23 S. 4th st., Philada.

6,000 AGENTS WANTED to sell six new inventions, of great value to families; all pay great profits. Send 15 cents and get 80 pages, or 25 cents and get 80 pages and a sample gratis.
my22-3m EPHRAIM BROWN, Lowell, Mass

GEARY! CLYMER!
We have photographs, large and small, of Geary and Clymer. Agents wanted to sell them. Send 75 cents for specimen copies by mail, postage paid. Address
my9-2m BARTLESON & CO., 611 Chestnut st., Phila.

BITTER WINE OF IRON.
An exquisite impregnation of dry Spanish Wine with the nativity of Calisaya Bark, and the most energetic of all the *ferruginous salts,* Citrate of Magnesia and Iron of Iron. It has a vinous flavor, very grateful to the palate, is without chalybeate taste and will not discolor the teeth.
It excites languid appetite, gives zest to food, improves digestion, increases the strength, steadies the circulation, takes off muscular flabbiness, removes the pallor of debility, gives firmness and precision to the actions of the nervous system, with power to endure fatigue and resist disease.
Magnetic Citrate of Iron is new and peculiar, differing from the ordinary Soluble Citrate, in containing an equivalent of Protoxide of Iron, in place of the Ammonia. It is neutral, tasteless, without astringency, as prompt and energetic as the Chloride, and unlike that, induces no local inflammatory action or headache.
Calisaya Bark is pre-eminent among vegetable tonics, has no equal as a strengthener, restorative, nor rival as an anti-periodic.
Retails in $1 and $2 bottles. Quarts and Gallons for dispensing. O. S. HUBBELL, Apothecary,
my22-1m 1410 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

CARD
LASH'S
Five Dollar WASHING MACHINE,
Is now offered to the public as the cheapest, simplest and most efficient Washing Machine in the country.
The exclusive right for the sale of this machine in your own State or county, can be secured by applying soon at our store,
727 Market street, Philada.
J. S. LASH & CO.
Also, the best Clothes Wringer in the market, wholesale and retail.
☞A very liberal discount to country merchants and dealers generally. my23-1t

TO ALL BOOK BUYERS.
JAS. K. SIMON, 23 South Sixth street, Philadelphia, is agent for the following valuable books:
Appleton's New American Cyclopedia